

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.67

1923.



MAPLE BEND NURSERY

CATALOGUE

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, SHRUBS, GRAPE VINES,
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, ETC.

T. B. WEST
PERRY, OHIO.
LAKE COUNTY

PERRY TELEPHONE
No. THIRTY ONE.

CONDITION OF SALE

Stock will be supplied at the prices named in this list as follows: On orders of \$25.00 and upwards everything may be selected at the 100 rate regardless of quantity taken; get your neighbors to club with you and take advantage of the above rates. In all cases 5 will be furnished at the 10 rate, and 50 at the 100 rate. On orders amounting to \$100.00 or over, 5 per cent may be deducted from the footing of the order.

Terms: Cash with order unless otherwise agreed upon. If goods are desired C. O. D., the order must be accompanied by one third of the amount to guarantee acceptance.

Remittances should be made by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express, Money Order, or New York Draft.

We guarantee all stock to be up to size and grade specified in list, to be in good condition and well packed when they leave our grounds; this guarantee holds good only when prompt notification on arrival of stock is sent us, stating plainly any errors or cause for complaint. All claims for errors must be made within ten days after receipt of goods.

We can make direct shipment on the New York Central or Nickel Plate Railroads, American Express, Electric Package, and some items by Parcel Post; customers paying transportation charges. All heavy trees in large quantities should be sent by freight, as the charges are so much less, and our perfect packing admits of a long journey without injury to trees. Always give full and explicit direction for shipping, as our responsibility ends on delivery of trees in good condition to the carriers. If goods suffer through delay in transit, claim should at once be made on transportation company.

While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label free of charge or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that the guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

We will be pleased to quote prices to anyone desiring different sizes of stock, or larger quantities than offered herein. In sending list state definitely the number of each variety and size wanted.

In filling orders from this list we reserve the right, in case we are out of a variety, to substitute another of equal merit when it can be done, (always labeling with the correct name), unless the party ordering says, "no substituting," in which case we will fill the order, so far as we can, and return the balance.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	-----	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	-----	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	-----	20 feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	-----	16 to 18 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	-----	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	-----	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	-----	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	-----	rows 8 feet apart, 5 feet in rows
Currents and Gooseberries	-----	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	-----	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for field culture	-----	1 by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for garden culture	-----	1 to 2 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE

3 feet apart each way	4840	12 feet apart each way	300
4 feet apart each way	2725	15 feet apart each way	205
5 feet apart each way	1745	18 feet apart each way	135
6 feet apart each way	1210	20 feet apart each way	110
8 feet apart each way	680	25 feet apart each way	70
10 feet apart each way	435	30 feet apart each way	50

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which if divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

A Word With You



ANY HOME IS IMPROVED BY SHRUBBERY

Giving our personal attention to the propagating and packing of our Nursery Stock, we feel assured that our customers will get what we understand that they want, and that it will be delivered in the best possible condition, and found exactly as represented, as nearly as painstaking care and attention, with a determination to please, can make it.

Those wanting a large amount of stock should send list of what they want for special prices.

We aim to raise the best stock, graded to the highest standard, strongly grown, well rooted and thrifty.

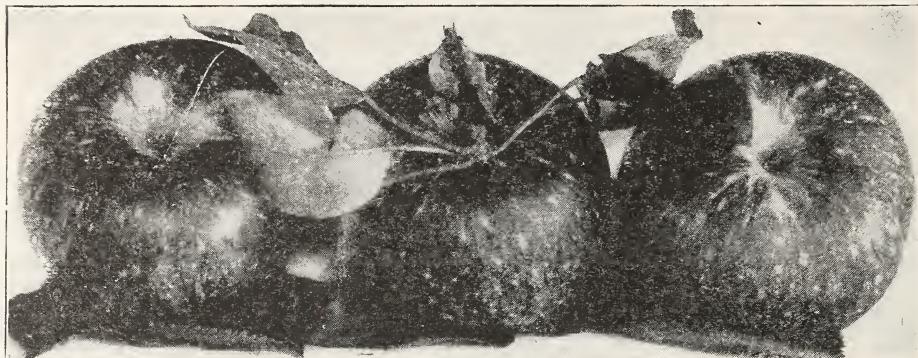
We think a satisfied customer is the best advertising medium.

We do not believe in the policy of replacing stock which dies after transplanting from natural or other causes. Our experience in the past has proven that the practice of replacing free, has a tendency to encourage carelessness on the part of the planter and also to marring to some extent the friendly relationship that ought to exist between the nurseryman and the planter. The most scrupulous care is exercised in the handling of trees from the time of digging until packed for shipment. No chance for injury to stock before shipment is possible under our system. With proper care but few of our trees fail to grow.

Our northern location is worthy of special mention. One of the great advantages so liberally bestowed upon us by nature is a lovely, cool and healthy climate; an atmosphere purified and tempered by the balmy breezes of Lake Erie, where fungus diseases are rarely found. The soil is rich loam of wonderful fertility, very rich in nitrogen, and underlaid with a porous clay subsoil, eminently adapted to the production of hardy trees, etc. These facts no doubt to some extent account for the uncommon vigor of our trees and plants when afterwards transplanted. Our stock always ripens up thoroughly in the fall and goes into winter without danger of being injured by severe frost. A comparison will prove that our stock has not the willowy and watery soft growth of Southern or Western grown stock, which no doubt accounts in a measure for the large and increasing demand for our Northern grown stock. The wood is firm and hard, the bodies strong, while the roots have strong forcing power. Such trees cannot fail to make good and profitable orchards.

One of the pleasures of doing business is the greetings and friendships that grow up from its associations. The same spirit of friendship and co-operation abounds in our business done by mail, as with those which we meet face to face because we all respond to the same good intention and service through whatever medium we meet, and again offer kindly greetings to old customers, and extend the hope that we may prove our merit to the newcomer by the quality of our stock and the fidelity with which we look after their interest in the details that fall to our part of the transaction.

Apples



MCINTOSH

Every farm should have its apple orchard. We are often asked, how long before trees will come into bearing after being planted. Of course conditions and the manner of treatment of the trees after planting has a great deal to do with this; but under ordinarily favorable circumstances the following table may be a guide to help you. Some varieties bear much sooner than others. The following varieties will come into bearing from 3 to 5 years from planting: Yellow Transparent, Oldenberg, Rome Beauty, Grimes, Wagener, Wealthy, McIntosh, Maiden Blush, Stayman, Gravenstein, Banana Delicious, Gano, Northwestern, Stark, Jonathan, and York Imperial. These should begin to bear in 5 to 8 years from planting: Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet, Baldwin, Hubbardston, Northern Spy, and R. I. Greening. Of course this does not complete the entire list of varieties we offer, but it will be a guide to those wishing to plant.

Apple trees should be planted from 25 to 40 feet apart, according to local conditions, soil, and varieties. They will do well on nearly any well drained soil.

When planting an orchard it should be borne in mind that the planter is making a long time investment.

Summer Varieties

EARLY HARVEST—Fruit is medium size to large; the skin tender, very smooth, clear pale waxen yellow. Sub-acid. July.

GOLDEN SWEET—Rather large. Pale yellow. One of the best sweet apples. August.

RED ASTRACHAN—Deep crimson sometimes striped with yellowish green; medium to large in size, tender, tart. For nearby markets one of the most profitable apples. Last of July to the middle of August.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, yellow, sugar sweet. Hardy. August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—One of the best known summer apples. Often bears the second year after planting. Pale yellow, pleasantly acid, tender and good.

Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Mr. T. B. West,
Perry, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed find check. . . . The Raspberries are surely growing fine. I am very much pleased with them.

Yours truly,
E. J. Bailey.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT

Fall Varieties

FALL PIPPIN—Large beautiful yellow, rich and tender. September to December.

GRAVENSTEIN—Greenish yellow striped with red. Highly flavored. Valuable for market and cooking. September to November.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Creamy yellow flushed with red. September and October.

MUNSON SWEET—Pale yellow often somewhat blushed. October and November.

OLDENBERG (Duchess of Oldenberg)—Yellow striped and mottled with red. Thrifty and does well in nearly all sections, comes into bearing the third year after planting. The trees are naturally dwarf growers and make fine fillers. Late August and September.

RAMBO—A fine well known red variety. Late fall.

Winter Varieties

BALDWIN—One of the best known market varieties of the northern states. In the territory north of Columbus, Ohio, through Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Northern Indiana, and the New England states, it is the leading market variety. It is one of the most reliable of the old sorts. Large, deep red, crisp, juicy flesh, good flavor.

BANANA—A very early and annual bearer. Beautiful golden yellow. One of the most successful of the winter varieties, and should be included in every collection. Flesh sweet, tender and juicy.

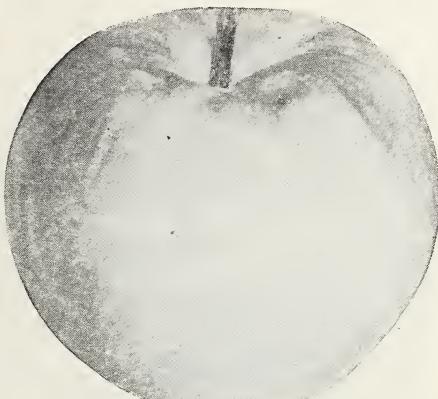
DELICIOUS—Large, oblong, brilliant dark red, with fine-grained, juicy crisp and melting flesh. Hardy, and an early and productive bearer. One of the best new varieties, which has been successfully grown in most every section of the country.

ENSEE—Seedling from the Rome Beauty. Said to be of superior quality but retaining all the other good features of that splendid old variety, which it somewhat resembles.

FALLAWATER—Large, with smooth skin of a yellowish green, with a dull red cheek. Flesh white, crisp and juicy. Tree a fast grower and productive. Sometimes known as the Tulpe-hocken.

FAMEUSE (Snow)—Medium size, deep crimson, snowy white, tender, melting flesh of fine flavor.

GANO—Sometimes called the Black Ben Davis. A great improvement over the Ben Davis which



GRIMES

it somewhat resembles, but is of much finer quality. Dark red color, flesh crisp. Juicy and of fine flavor.

GRIMES—Good size, yellow, slightly russeted, juicy, rich, good keeper retaining its crispness and flavor. One of the best winter apples.

HUBBARDSTON—Large, handsome, yellow, overlaid with red; tender flesh, delicious flavor. Hardy and productive.

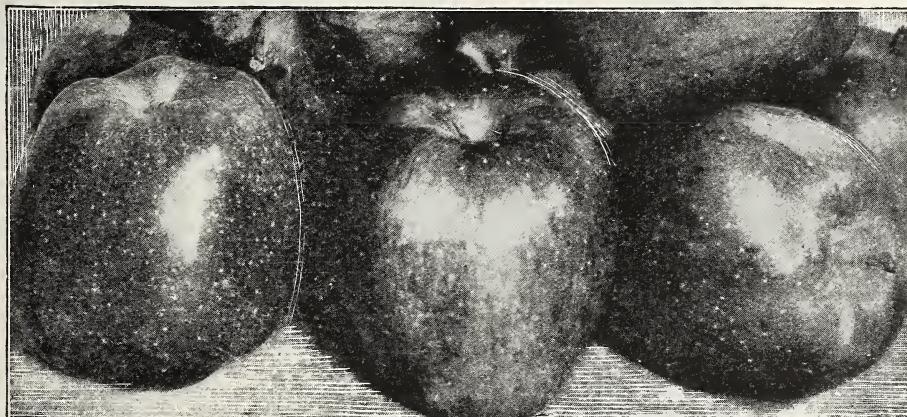
JONATHAN—Medium size, pale yellow heavily overlaid with red; flesh whitish, tender, crisp, juicy, slightly subacid. A fine keeper.

KING—Very large, red, fair quality, very productive, flesh is slightly coarse but tender and vinous.

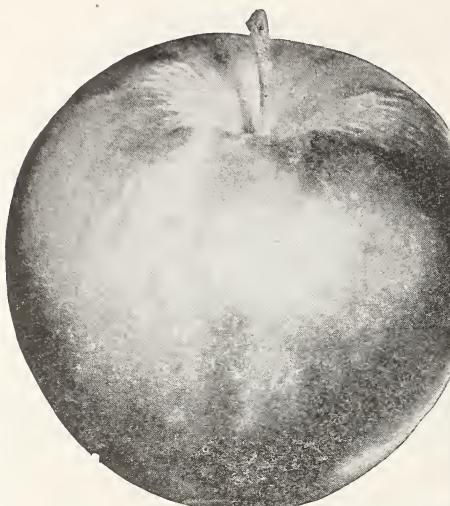
MCINTOSH—Good size, yellow washed and deeply blushed with bright red; flesh white, tender, crisp juicy, slightly sub acid becoming mild and nearly sweet when ripe.

NORTHERN SPY—One of the oldest and best known varieties. Large, pale yellow ground nearly covered with bright red; effect bright red or striped red, flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, juicy, and subacid. Tree hardy and strong growing.

NORTHWESTERN—Medium to large; clear pale yellow or greenish yellow; flesh yellowish, mild subacid, juicy. A good hardy variety.



A GROUP OF DELICIOUS



STAYMAN

ROME BEAUTY—Has been the best money maker of any apple through southern Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia. Medium to large size; golden yellow ground, mottled and overlaid with red. Flesh nearly white, firm, crisp, juicy, mild, subacid.

R. I. GREENING—Large, greenish yellow, fine quality, the best for culinary purposes. The tree bears regularly and profusely.

STARK—Large, greenish yellow, striped with red; flesh is yellow, moderately juicy, mild, subacid. Vigorous.

STAYMAN—Of high quality, annual and prolific bearer, medium to large size, red and yellow ground. One of the finest apples for fancy trade when properly grown.

SUTTON—A desirable market variety. Medium to large, bright red nearly overspreading the yellow ground; flesh crisp, tender, mild subacid.

TALMAN—Medium size; pale yellow slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and sweet; excellent for baking.



WAGENER

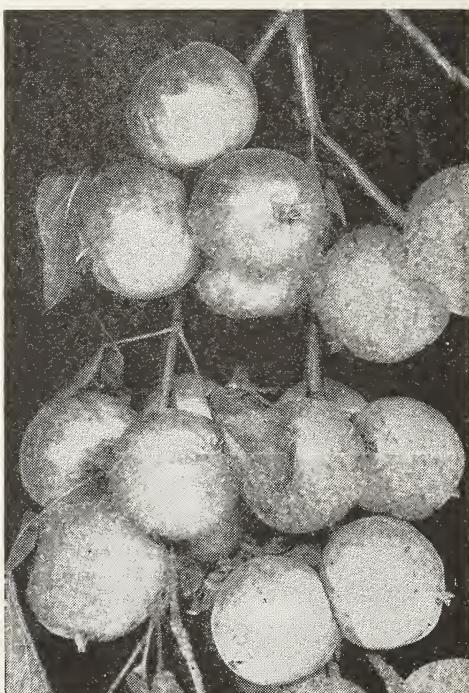
TWENTY-OUNCE—Very large and handsome, washed, mottled and splashed with bright red; flesh coarse, juicy and subacid.

WAGENER—One of the best apples for this northern section. Medium to large, smooth, glossy-pinkish-red striped with bright carmine, on a pale yellow ground; crisp, tender, juicy, subacid; very good.

WEALTHY—Large, yellow, blushed and striped with red; effect very bright red. Flesh crisp, tender, very juicy and very good. Early, regular and abundant bearer.

WOLF RIVER—Large, pale yellow or greenish, mottled and splashed with deep red. Flesh firm, tender, juicy and subacid.

YORK IMPERIAL—A very important commercial variety. Does well everywhere. Medium size, yellow or green blushed with light red or pinkish red. Flesh firm, crisp, mild subacid.



TRANSCENDENT CRAB

Crab Apples

HYSLOP—Large deep red fruit, that hangs thickly in clusters.

TRANSCENDENT—Large, golden yellow striped with red; excellent for culinary use; very productive.

WHITNEY—Large, smooth, glossy green, heavily striped with carmine. Tree hardy, vigorous and heavy bearer.

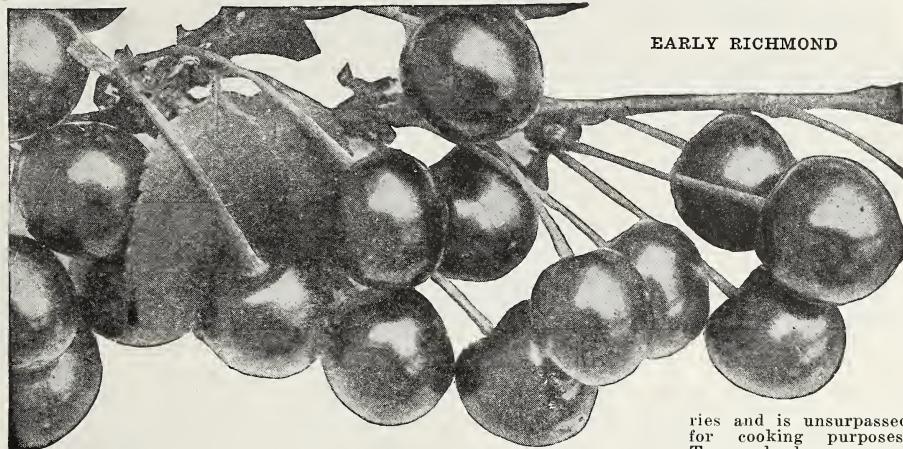
Dwarf Apples

DWARF APPLES—We carry in limited varieties. These trees can be planted in spaces where there is not room for larger trees and usually produce fruit the second year after planting and give unusual decoration to the lawn.

Cherry Trees

Cherries are one of the most profitable ventures there are, as they require but little care, are thrifty, and bear large crops annually. They are easily picked and always in good demand. Also they make a very attractive as well as profitable road-side tree, in place of the ordinary shade tree.

Cherry trees do best on a warm, gravelly soil, well-drained, and should be planted from 16 to 20 feet apart.



EARLY RICHMOND

Sweet Varieties

BING—Very large, very dark red, almost black flesh purplish red, firm, sweet, very good quality. Midseason to later.

LAMBERT—Very large, dark red changing to reddish black; flesh dark red, meaty, firm and sweet, good quality. Hardy and productive. Midseason.

NAPOLEON—Large, bright red over yellow background; flesh whitish with yellow tinge; tender, meaty, crisp and sweet. Midseason.

SCHMIDT—Purplish black; flesh purplish red, dark colored juice, crisp, firm, sweet, good quality. Large. Midseason.

SPANISH—Bright amber yellow with red blush; flesh whitish, tender, crisp, sweet, very good. Midseason.

TARTARIAN—Large, purplish black; flesh mild, sweet, very good quality. Late June and early July.

WINDSOR—Fine large liver-colored cherry. Flesh firm and good. One of the best sweet cherries.

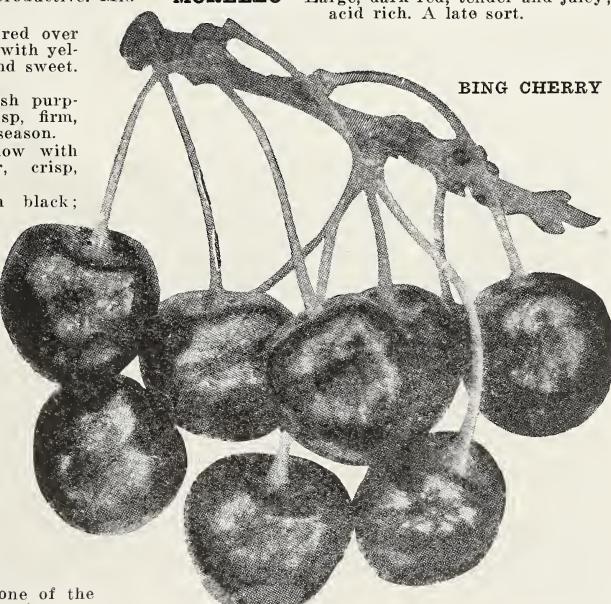
WOOD—Large, round heart-shaped, yellow, mottled with red; flesh sweet, juicy and delicious. Tree healthy, vigorous and a great bearer. June.

ries and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree slender grower, productive. June.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, juicy, rich. Late June.

MONTMORENCY—Ripens about ten days after the Early Richmond. Large, round, handsome red; flesh fine flavored, subacid, rich. Recommended for kitchen and nearby market. Tree a good grower, hardy, productive. Late June.

MORELLO—Large, dark red, tender and juicy; acid rich. A late sort.



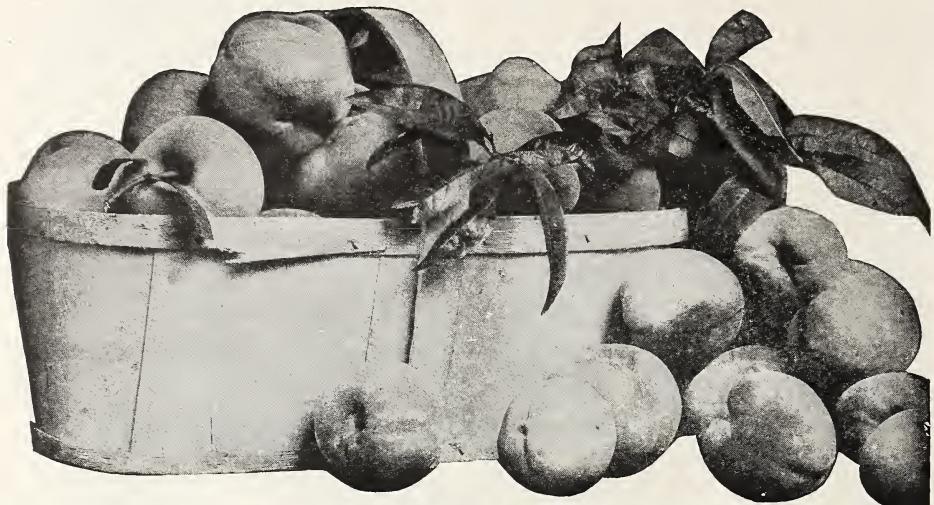
BING CHERRY

Sour Varieties

DYEHOUSE—Very early, medium size bright red; juicy, with sprightly, tart flavor. Excellent for canning. June.

EARLY RICHMOND—Very productive and reliable old variety; fruit dark red, medium size, tender and juicy. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cher-

Peach Trees



Peach trees grown in northern Ohio are considered by Peach growers, and Peach orchardists as the very best that are grown anywhere in the country. The soil and climate conditions are ideal for the growing of these trees. We grow hundreds of thousands of them every year, and many of the best orchards in the largest fruit growing districts of the northern states are from our trees. Peach trees are one of our specialties.

Peach trees need a warm, well drained soil, and should be planted 16 to 18 feet apart, and thoroughly cultivated and pruned.

ALEXANDER—Medium size, pale green flushed with red; flesh white, tender, juicy; cling. very early.

BANNER—Large, deep yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow and of fine quality, rich and firm. Good shipper and keeper. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. Last of September and first of October.

BEER SMOCK—Large, yellow, flesh red at stone, good quality and very productive. The best late market variety. Last of September and first part of October.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large; skin is white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, good flavor. August.

CARMEN—Large, pale yellow with deep blush. Flesh tender, white, juicy, fine flavor. Hardy. First of August.

CHAIR'S—Very large deep yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm, yellow, rich, good quality. Ripens five days earlier than the Smock.

CHAMPION—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh sweet, rich and juicy. One of the best early peaches. August.

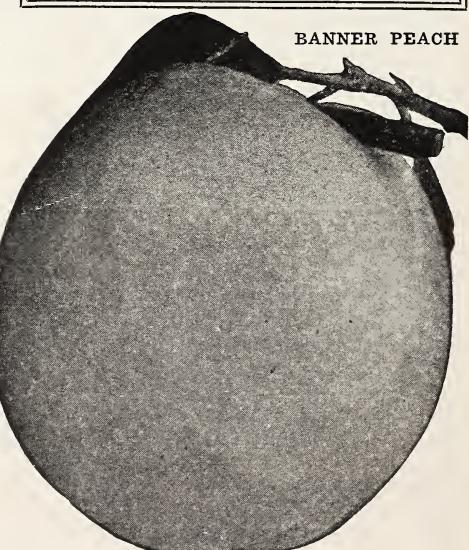
CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Very large yellow peach; good quality and very productive. Late August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Similar to Crawford's Early but a month later in ripening. Late September.

CROSBY—Medium size, bright yellow streaked with red; flesh yellow and of good flavor. Tree hardy and productive. September.

DEWEY—Large, yellow, strong, hardy and productive. July.

D. D. Fairchild, Long Island, N. Y., writes: The Peach Trees arrived today in fine condition. I am very much pleased with the stock as it is superior to anything I have been able to get locally in the past.





ELBERTA

ELBERTA—The leading market variety. Fruit large, handsome, bright yellow overspread with crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, good quality. Late August and early September.

ENGLE—A very fine late market sort. Resembles the Crawford's Late but is more productive. September.

FITZGERALD—Large, bright yellow suffused with red; flesh yellow, best quality. Very hardy, heavy cropper. Late August.

GREENSBORO—The largest and the most

beautifully colored of the early varieties. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

HALE—A large deep golden yellow peach, overlaid with bright carmine. Smooth; flesh firm, fine grained and a perfect freestone. Last of August.

HEATH CLING—Large, creamy white, with faint blush; fine quality and a good keeper. Valuable for preserving and canning. October.

KALAMAZOO—Large, golden yellow, crimson cheek, fine flavor and small pit. Tree strong hardy and regular bearer. September.

LEMON FREE—Very large, lemon-shaped, pale yellow, excellent quality, very productive. One of the most valuable sorts. Very good for canning. Late September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, skin clear white and red; flesh white; juicy and rich; very good. Early August.

NIAGARA—A very large yellow peach of good quality and productiveness. Ripens just after the Elberta.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, yellowish white with red blush; flesh white, red at pit. Early September.

PROLIFIC—Large, yellow peach of good quality. Hardy and productive. September.

REEVES—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, tinged with red at pit. Fine flavor. Is hardy. September.

ROCHESTER—Large, hardy, yellow tinged with carmine. Mid-August.

SALWAY—Large, yellow with crimson cheek, one of the best late peaches. October.

STEARNS—Similar to the Elberta but of better quality, and hardier. A comparatively new variety, but is proving to be one of the best. September.

STUMP—A beautiful red and white peach of good size and flavor. Very productive. September.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Large, yellow with red cheek; fine flavor, very productive. Early August.

WILMA—Splendid new variety. Fruit as large as Elberta, not quite so elongated; better color and ripens about ten days later.



ROCHESTER

Plums

With only reasonably good care and culture, plum trees can be kept in healthy condition, and will produce fine crops of fruits. The market for plums is never over-stocked, and they always bring good profitable returns.

Plums do best on loam or clay soil, and should be planted from 15 to 20 feet apart. They will begin to bear from 3 to 5 years after planting.

European Varieties

ARCHDUKE—Reddish-purple changing to a dark blue; flesh golden yellow, juicy; good flavor. Early October.

BRADSHAW—Very large, purplish-red changing to dark reddish purple; flesh dull yellow, juicy, sweet and good. Middle of August.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large, long-oval, purplish-black; flesh yellowish green, sweetish, mild and pleasant flavor. September.

GRAND DUKE—A valuable late plum, reddish purple or purplish black; flesh is golden yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, and good. Late September.

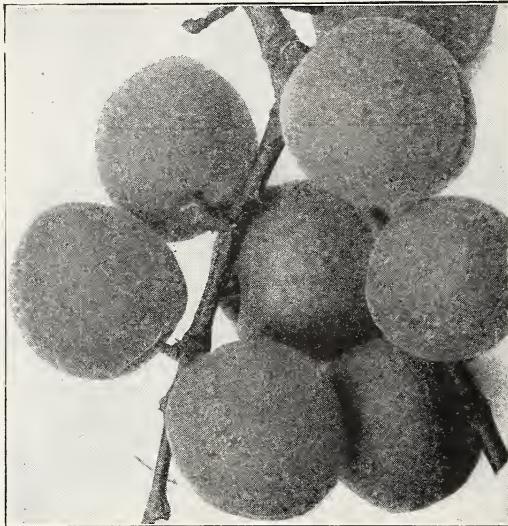
GUEIL—Dark purplish black, flesh golden yellow, firm and sweet. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Early September.

ITALIAN PRUNE (Fellenburg)—One of the leading plums of western New York. Sometimes known as York State Prune. Is purplish black, flesh golden yellow, very good quality. Productive. Late August.

LOMBARD—Medium to large, purplish red; flesh yellowish, juicy, firm and sweet. Vigorous and productive. Late August.

MONARCH—Large, dark purplish red; flesh yellow, juicy and tender. October.

PRIDE—Large, purplish black; flesh greenish yellow, firm and sweet. A good keeper and shipper. September.

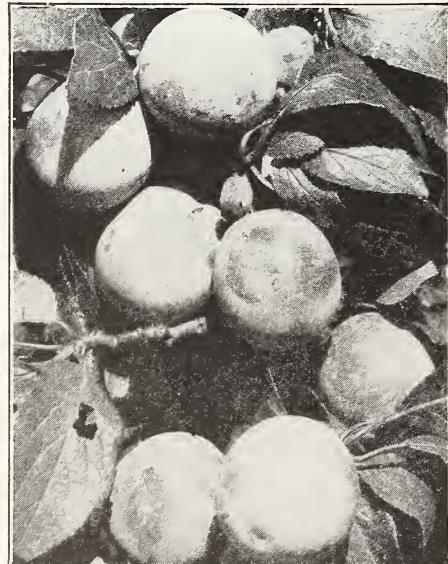


WICKSON PLUM

REINE CLAUDE (Bavay's Green Gage)—Large, roundish oval, green, marked with red in sun; flesh yellow, juicy, excellent flavor. Late September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—The largest of the Damsons. Purplish black, flesh golden yellow. Very productive. October.

YELLOW EGG—Large, golden yellow; juicy, mild and good. Late August.



LOMBARD PLUM

Japanese Varieties

ABUNDANCE—Medium size, amber with markings of red; juicy and sweet. Productive. August.

BURBANK—Large, deep cherry red; sweet and firm. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

RED JUNE—Large, deep red, slightly subacid. Early August.

WICKSON—Largest of the Japan Plums. A bright cherry red; flesh thick, sweet and tender. September.

Ohio.
May 16, 1921.

Mr. T. B. West,
Perry, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed please find check to balance our account.

The nursery stock was all very nice and gave good satisfaction.

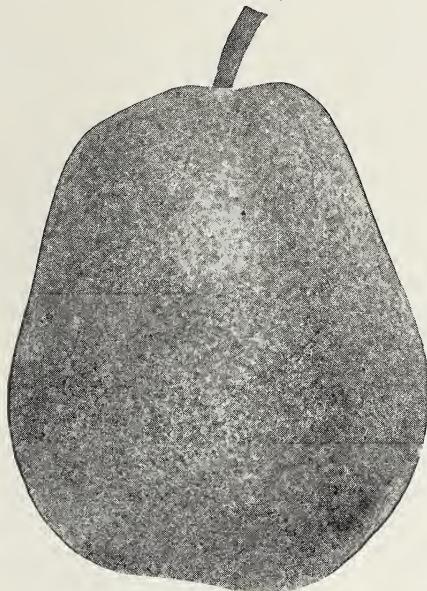
Thanking you for your many past favors, I am,

Yours respectfully,
F. E. Shriver.

Pear Trees

Pears like plums do best on a loam or clay soil, and should be planted from 15 to 20 feet apart. They begin to bear from 3 to 5 years after planting. For permanent orchards the standard trees are the best, but for small lots and home gardens the dwarf trees are much used. The dwarf trees are those grown or propagated on quince roots causing the tree to grow smaller, and some varieties are very good grown in this manner.

Some point in favor of pears are, they begin bearing in a very few years after planting; seldom miss bearing at least a partial crop, for which there is always a ready sale, besides they are one of the most healthful of our fruits.



DUCHESS PEAR IS STANDARD

Summer Varieties

BARTLETT—Large, coloring when fully ripe to a waxy yellow with a red blush, juicy, melting, highly flavored. Bears early and abundantly. The leading market variety. Good either as a dwarf or standard. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, yellow flushed with red next to the sun; juicy and delightful. Earlier than the Bartlett. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. August.

MARY—One of the best early pears. Red cheeks. Best quality.

TYSON—Medium size; yellow with russet shadings; melting, sweet and rich. August.

WILDER—Medium size; pale yellow with shadings of russet-red; melting and delightful, abundant bearer. Early August.

Autumn Varieties

BUERRE D'ANJOU—A large greenish pear shaded with russet-crimson; highly flavored and very productive. One of the best fall pears. October and November.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Very large, greenish yellow spotted with russet; flesh white,

juicy and rich. We recommend it as one of the best for market and home use. Especially good as a dwarf. October and November.

PLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, handsome, luscious flavor. Tree vigorous and hardy, bears early and abundantly. September and October.

HOWELL—Fine size, bright color, excellent quality; tree vigorous and bears early. September and October.

KIEFFER—Large, fine appearance, good shipper and keeper; trees bear early and abundantly. October and November.

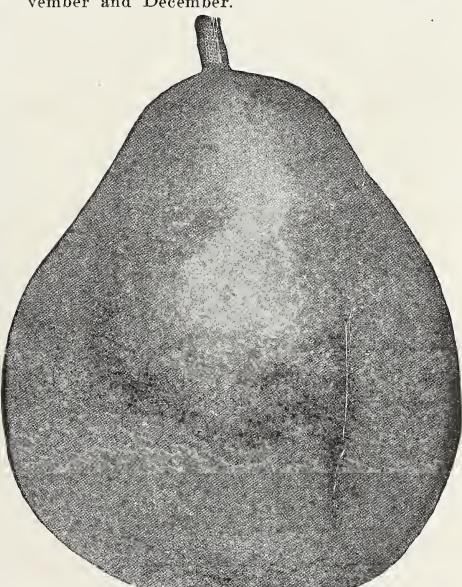
SECKEL—Beautiful and delicious; one of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Small. September and October.

SHELDON—A large, round, russet and red pear of fine quality; excellent flavor, sweet and rich. October.

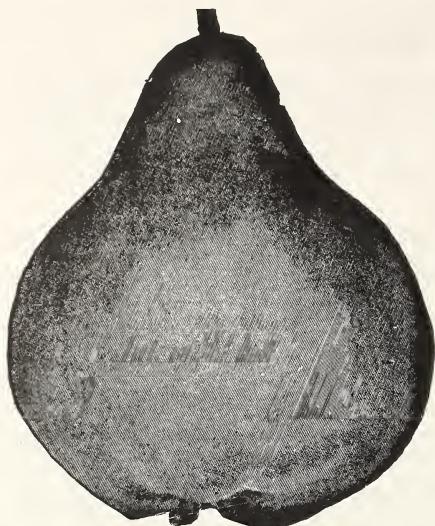
WORDEN SECKEL—A seedling of the Seckel, as good in quality, but larger in size and a better keeper. October and November.

Winter Varieties

LAWRENCE—Medium to large size; golden yellow with melting aromatic flesh. The best winter pear. Tree hardy and productive. November and December.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE IS FINE



THE CHAMPION QUINCE

Quinces

The quince is always in demand, altho its commercial value has changed but little for many years. Quinces are largely used in cooking, canning and preserving, as they have a delicious flavor. It is a reliable cropper, and requires but little care. Yet the increased size of the fruit and the quality repay well for all the extra work given them. The trees thrive in almost any soil, but prefer a heavy, moist, clay loam.

ORANGE—Large, round, bright golden yellow and very productive. The best market quince. October.

CHAMPION—Large, oblong, bright yellow, russet around the stem. Tree early and annual bearer. Later than the Orange.

Apricots

A most delicious fruit of the plum species. Is of a distinct flavor and one of our best and most profitable market fruits. The tree bears very young and most profusely. Ripening as it does between the cherries and peaches, the apricot is a most welcome fruit. In very sunny localities it is apt to bloom too early in the spring and be caught by the frost. The tree is slender in form, has beautiful dark-green foliage, pretty pink blossoms, and gives very satisfactory re-

sults as an ornamental tree in any garden or house lot. To avoid being caught by late spring frosts, spread long strawy manure about one foot thick around the tree in the winter.

MOORPARK—Large orange with red cheek. August.

ROYAL—Large, yellow with red cheek. Late July.

Nut Trees

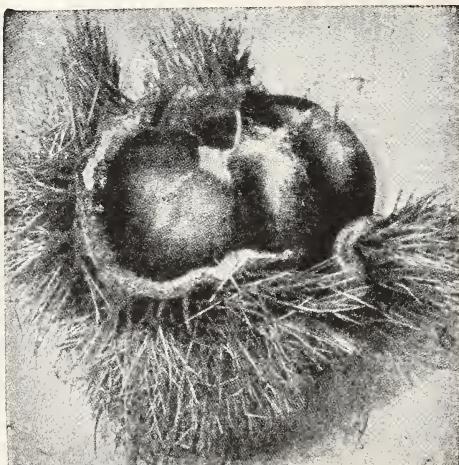
On the market, nuts are always in demand and command good prices. There is hardly another branch of tree cultivation from which there is assured such substantial profits. Not only are you each year reaping a large harvest of nuts but at the same time the trees themselves are growing into many dollars in the form of lumber.

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT—The native American Sweet Chestnut. It is useful both for ornamental purposes and for timber. The nuts are sweet and very desirable to grow for commercial purposes. No farm should be without its chestnut grove.

MERRIMAN CHESTNUT—This is a cross between the Paragon Chestnut and the American Sweet. It is perfectly hardy and vigorous and enormously productive. Nuts of immense size, measure three inches in circumference and sometimes more. It was originated within a mile of our nursery, and we think it is one of the most desirable trees for planting that was ever introduced.

ENGLISH WALNUT—Although not always hardy in our northern climate, they are desirable trees to grow.

BLACK WALNUT—The large oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. The tree grows quite fast and its dark rich wood is exceedingly valuable.



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT

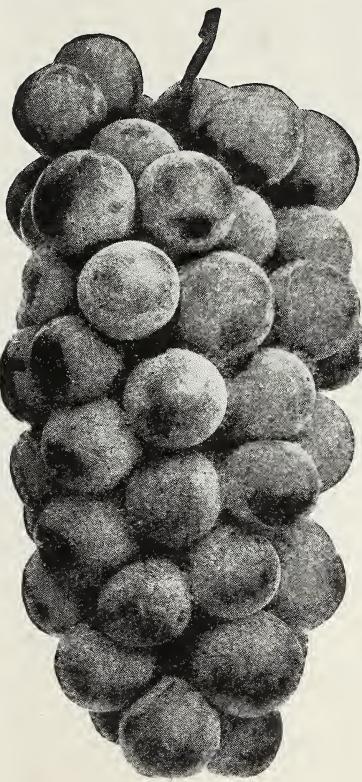
Grape Vines

There should be Grape vines in every home garden. For commercial purposes grapes are a very profitable venture. With but little care they will bear fruit, but good culture, pruning and spraying are well repaid by the best quality of fruit.

One of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown, because it can be depended upon practically every year. Grape vines will grow almost everywhere, but to produce the finest specimens they should be carefully cultivated and pruned. A south or southwestern exposure will, as a rule, give best results. The soil should be dry, and if not naturally so, should be artificially drained before planting.

A top dressing of well-rotted manure should be applied every year, alternated every few years with a dressing of slaked lime.

Grapes can be easily trained over fences, buildings, arbors, summer-houses, pergolas, etc., and in this way are ornamental as well as useful. The enemies of the grape vine and fruit are few and can be easily kept in check.



NIAGARA

White Varieties

DIAMOND—A very desirable variety. Earlier than Niagara. Green with a tinge of yellow.

NIAGARA—The best of the white grapes. Clusters large and handsome. Light green changing to pale yellowish green; excellent quality; hardy. Ripens with the Concord.

POCKLINGTON—Clusters and berries large, fairly hardy, productive; yellowish green with a tinge of amber. A little later than the Concord.

Black Varieties

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—One of the newest varieties. Large, handsome, productive, dark purplish black, rather dull. One of the best early varieties.

CONCORD—The leading variety for the market. Large, handsome clusters of big berries of good quality. One of the best known.

IVES—Very hardy and productive. Very desirable for grape juice or wine. Jet black with blue bloom.

MOORE'S EARLY—Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, dark purplish black. One of the best early grapes.

WORDEN—Seedling of the Concord, but larger in bunch and berry and of superior flavor, about ten days earlier. Dark purplish black to black.

Red Varieties

AGAWAM—A little later than the Concord. A good keeper. Dark purplish red.

BRIGHTON—Bunches large, well formed; flavor and quality good; ripening with the Delaware. Light and dark red.

CATAWBA—One of the standard table wine grapes; good size berries and good clusters. Late. Requires long season. A good keeper. Dull red.

DELAWARE—A choice native grape; bunches and berries are small but compact; of the best quality; light red. Very hardy.

SALEM—A little earlier than the Concord; it keeps and ships well; large fruit, round, very dark red with blue bloom. Very good.

WYOMING—A week or ten days earlier than the Concord. Dark, dull red with lilac bloom.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberries are both fruit and ornamental trees. While few people care for them alone they add a wonderful flavor when cooked with other fruit. As their fruit ripens over a long period they are doubly valuable.

RUSSIAN—Is very hardy. Much used for wind break. Fruit of very little value.

DOWNING—Is very prolific. Fruit large, black, subacid.

NEW AMERICAN—Vigorous. Very prolific.



Currants

The currant is one of the most reliable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being hardy, they do not winter kill, are easy of cultivation and require little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil, about four feet apart. The market is never over-supplied. Prune out dead wood, and mulch heavily. If currant worms appear dust with hellebore.

Red Varieties

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Extra large, long stems and berries. Very productive.

PERFECTION—Beautiful bright red, larger than the Fay's. Very productive.

LONDON MARKET—Hardy, good color and size. Heavy cropper.

WILDER—The very best, bunch and berry very large, enormously productive, a strong grower. Will hang on the bushes in good condition for some time after ripening.

White Varieties

WHITE GRAPE—Large, handsome clusters of yellowish white berries. Best quality.

Black Varieties

BLACK CHAMPION—Large, fine flavor, best quality; strong vigorous grower; very productive.

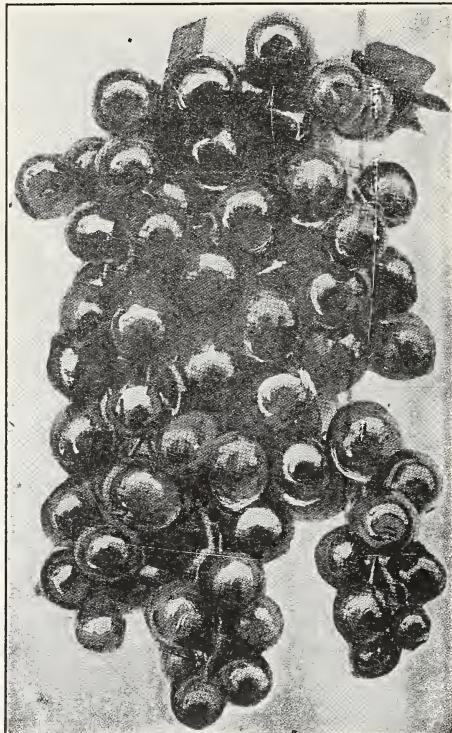
Gooseberries

Gooseberries should be planted in good, rich soil and well manured once a year. Pick regularly, thoroughly cutting out all dead-wood and surplus branches. Plant in rows 4 feet to 6 feet apart in rows. It is well to mulch heavily in the fall. Plants are hardy, rugged and easily grown.

DOWNING—A large, handsome, light green berry of excellent quality. Very vigorous and productive.

HOUGHTON—Fruit medium size, pale red, good.

JOSSELYN—Large. Hardy, bright red.



WILDER IS OF THE VERY BEST

fine pies and delicious table sauce. To produce tender and quick growth, the ground must be kept very rich.

LINNEAUS—Leaf-stalks, large tender, juicy; quite early.

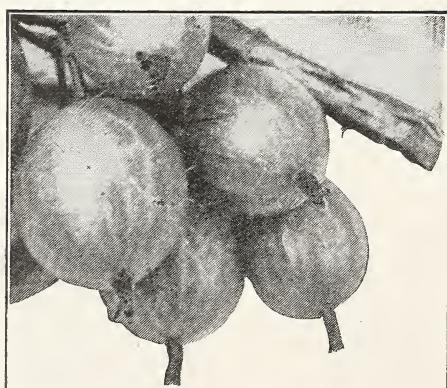
Asparagus

Every home with a garden, in the country or city, should have a good-sized bed of asparagus. Nothing is easier to plant or care for, and its being among the first fruits of the garden makes it a universal favorite. In a commercial way the supply is always inadequate and the price high. Plant in rows, setting the roots 18 inches apart. Spread the roots out and plant with crown two inches below the surface of the ground. Top-dressing annually with well rotted manure.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—Strong, vigorous; large white shoots.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Large, tender, deep green shoots.

PALMETTO—A very early variety, very large and regular in size.



THE DOWNING BEST OF ALL

Rhubarb

Ranks among the very best of the early products of the garden. After the long, dreary winter months it furnishes the first material for

Raspberries

Raspberries will do well in any soil not too wet. Keep cultivated and free from weeds; old canes should be cut as soon as done bearing, to give vigor to the new wood. Plant in rows six feet apart, three feet apart in the row.



Purple Varieties

COLUMBIAN—Very large, purplish red, good flavor, enormously productive, strong grower.

Black Varieties

CUMBERLAND—The best of all the black caps. Fruit very large, of the best quality, firm and handsome, canes healthy, hardy and vigorous.

FARMER (Plum Farmer)—Large, black, said to be as large as the Cumberland and as productive, and about the same season.

GREGG—The well known late standard variety, very productive, large and firm.

KANSAS—Early variety. We consider it the most dependable variety known. Berries jet black and of the best quality; canes vigorous, free from disease and hardy.

MUNGER—A very fine new blackcap. Larger, harder, and more productive and of better quality than the Gregg. About a week later than

that variety. Was first grown in western Ohio from a seed of the Shaffer.

Red Varieties

CUTHBERT—The leading market red variety. The berries are of large size and bright red in color; very productive. The canes are vigorous and healthy.

KING—Earlier than the Cuthbert. Large bright red; very productive.

JUNE—Early, bright red. Excellent.

HERBERT—Hardy, bright red, fine flavor.

ST. REGIS—Continuous-to-fall bearing red raspberry. The fruit ripens with the earliest and continues until October. Bright crimson, large size.

Yellow Varieties

GOLDEN QUEEN—Berries large, a beautiful pale amber yellow. Canes hardy, of the strongest growth and productive.

Blackberries

Blackberries are one of the most profitable of our small fruit crops, and should be grown on every farm and fruit plantation.

The blackberry thrives well in almost any soil, but to reach perfection, demands a strong loam tending towards clay, rather than sand. In many parts of the country, winter protection is a necessity and often adds greatly to the yield where not considered really essential. The pruning of the blackberry is not a difficult task, yet success depends upon the proper method. The old canes should be removed early; it is preferable in the summer after they have borne their crop of fruit. Cultivation should be frequent but shallow, as deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces them to sucker. Pinch back the canes when three or four feet high. It is best to allow more than three canes to a hill. Blackberries should be planted about four feet apart in rows seven feet apart.

BLOWER—Originated in the fruit belt of western New York and has been thoroughly tested for several years. It has proven to be perfectly hardy and very productive. The fruit is of the finest quality, large size, jet black, and a good shipper.

EARLY HARVEST—One of the first to ripen, very productive, but sometimes winter kills in the north.

ELDORADO—The vines are very hardy and vigorous, and enormously productive. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and are very sweet.

MERSEEAU—A strong grower and is claimed to be the hardiest blackberry, standing uninjured 20 degrees below zero. Very productive of good size, berries of excellent quality. Ripens late.

SNYDER—Medium size, hardy, early.

TAYLOR—Berries of fine flavor and large. Canes vigorous, of ironclad hardiness, very prolific. Ripens late.

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a trailing or vine form of the blackberry. May be trained to run over stone piles, over rough embankments or rocky hillsides, and sometimes produce a very large crop of fruit annually over land where no other crop could be grown. The fruit is very large and always at a premium with the commission men or the open market. Should

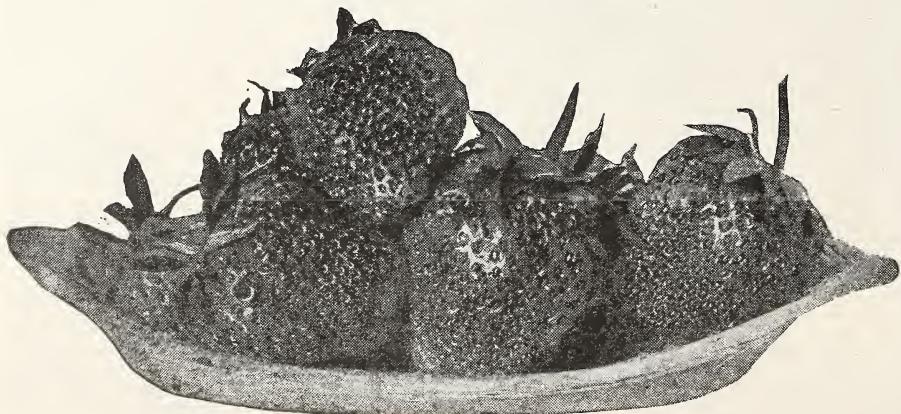


ELDORADO

be protected in winter with a coarse litter.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—One of the low growing trailing blackberries; large berries and ripens early.

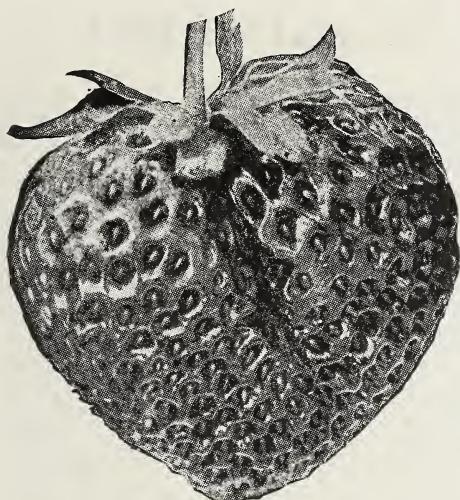
Strawberries



Our Strawberry plants are taken from beds set especially to produce plants. Each variety is kept by itself. Our soil is especially adapted to growing strong and healthy plants, and we have been very successful in this line.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and fertilized. For field culture, set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches in the rows; for garden, 15 inches apart each way, leaving a pathway every third row.

The varieties marked (Per) are perfect flowering or staminate; and those marked (Imp) are imperfect or pistillate.



PARSONS

BELT (Per)—Very large conical, bright red, good flavor; the plant is strong, healthy and productive. One of the best berries. Season medium to late.

DUNLAP (Senator Dunlap) (Per)—The great home and market berry of the present day. Large deep red, very firm and of excellent quality. Very early and bears nearly a month.

GANDY (Per)—One of the leading market sorts; color bright crimson, uniform in size and shape; large and firm; plants vigorous and healthy.

GLEN MARY (Per)—Fruit large, sweet, rich, good color. Plants vigorous and productive. Is firm and a good shipper.

GIBSON—Berries large, fine flavor, a deep red color. Midseason.

JESSIE (Per)—Very large, handsome, dark red. On some soils very productive.

PREMIER (Per.)—The finest early berry; large size, fine quality, handsome appearance.

PARSONS (Per)—Very large, bright red, firm, good shipper. A fine large plant and very productive. A very profitable berry. Midseason.

SAMPLE (Imp)—The leading market variety of today. Large size, good color, heavy cropper.

UNCLE JIM (Per)—One of the newest varieties; very large; beautiful color; excellent quality. A very valuable berry.

Everbearing Varieties

Everbearing varieties are receiving a great deal of attention and berries being picked all through the fore part of October. The Everbearing berries should be transplanted each year in order to insure their fruiting, but the extra time and attention is well repaid for the luscious results.

Everbearing Strawberries have proved one of the greatest horticultural finds of

the century. 500 plants will not only supply the home with delicious strawberries from early spring until freezing weather in the fall, but give a surplus for canning or market. After the second spring crop it has been found more profitable to plow the bed up and set a new one.

Superb—Very large, dark red and glossy fine quality. It begins to bear in June with immense crops and continues until late in fall. It is one of the heaviest bearers of berries in June as well as a remarkable fall bearer. Will produce a fair crop of fruit first summer.

Progressive (Per)—One of the finest berries on the market today. Everbearing; fine color; shapely; delicious. Will bear fruit until late October. A very desirable variety for the home garden from the fact that it bears great quantities of fruit.

Penna., April 15, 1921.

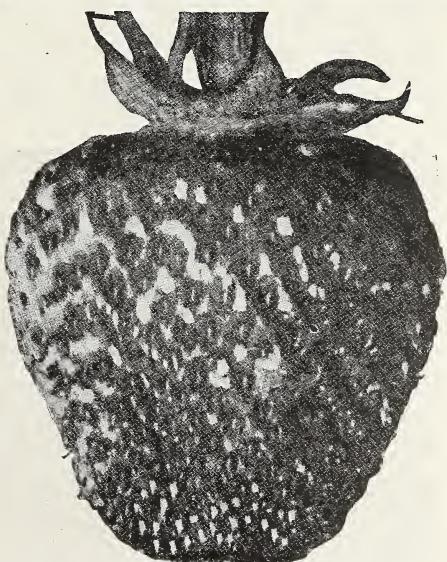
Mr. T. B. West,
Perry, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—

I just received your shipment of ornamentals. I think they are very nice.

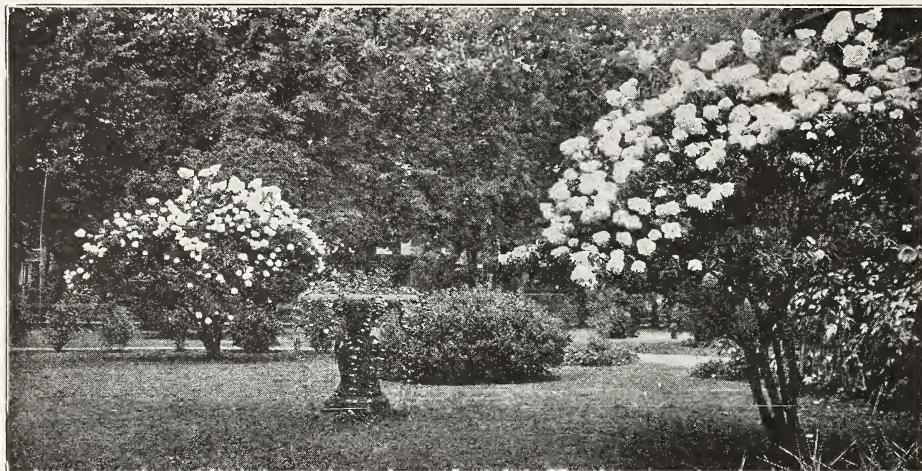
You will please send me the following at once. I trust you will fill the above order with as nice plants as the other order.

Yours truly,
J. P. Wilson.



PREMIER

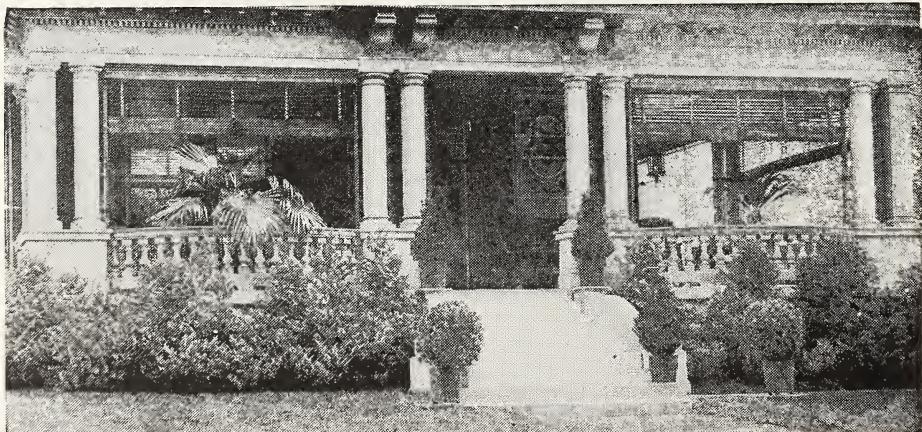
Ornamental Department



HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA, GRANDIFLORA, DOMINATES THIS VIEW

It is almost needless to say that trees and shrubs greatly increase the value of any property; yet you may ride through some of the best farming sections and find that the owners have given little, if any attention, to the home surroundings. Fortunately, the articles in the farm papers from time to time, combined with the effort of the civic improvement societies, are having a noticeable effect in changing this situation.

The majority of men, whether in the country or in the city, do not need any arguments to convince them that home plantings will improve the looks of their place and add to their home comforts; the only reason that we can see why they have not taken advantage of these things is the belief that it takes too much money, too much skill and care to plan the grounds and plant them in proper order. This is an entirely wrong idea; the expense is comparatively slight, the labor of planting amounts to very little, and almost every home owner can make a reasonably good selection of trees and shrubs that ought to be around his place. Only on the very large places would the services of a landscape architect be needed.



AN EXAMPLE OF EVERGREEN PLANTING

Of course one ought to know something about the habits of the trees and shrubs used, and select those that are adapted to the location, to the soil, and to the climate; otherwise the results would not be altogether satisfactory. The foundation work can be screened with low-growing shrubs like the Barberry, Anthony Waterer Spirea, or with low-growing evergreens; at the curves in the drives and walks, clumps of evergreens, groups of flowering shrubs, or peonies may be used to advantage.

About the lawn maples, evergreens and shrubs can be used with good effect and a Privet or Barberry hedge is far superior to the most elaborate fence.

The worst "barn of a place" can be changed into an attractive and desirable residence so far as the outside surroundings can make it so, and the merely expensive home can be changed to a really beautiful place. Each tree and shrub has a definite use and nine times out of ten the average home owner will select and place these trees and shrubs so that he secures at little cost the home appearance that he has so ardently longed for.

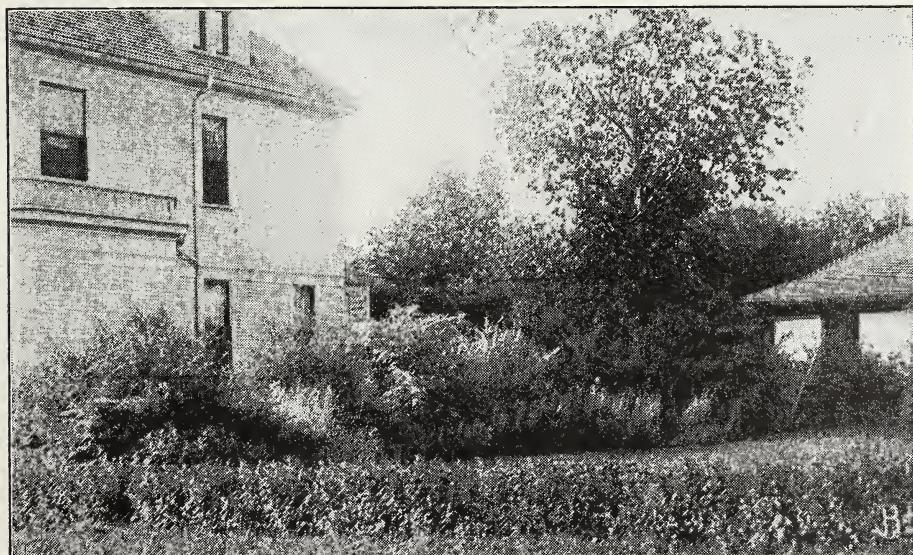
Through the whole list of handsome and quick-growing trees and shrubs we have desirable specimens to offer. They have been grown on good soil, under the best conditions, and by men who understand growing deciduous and evergreen trees.

PLANTING HINTS—In preparing the ground for the trees dig at least two feet deep and three feet wide. Thoroughly mix the soil you take out, and then you can put about a foot of it back.

Start the tree 10 inches deeper than you want them to set. Sprinkle fine dirt in among the roots, and, as you continue to do this, jolt the tree up and down so as to settle the dirt in among the fine roots. As the hole fills up keep packing the dirt. Use a heavy maul and come down on the dirt with all your weight. You cannot get it too tight about the roots. The top inch or two of dirt, however, should be loose to conserve moisture. Trees finally should set just about two inches deeper than they did in the nursery.

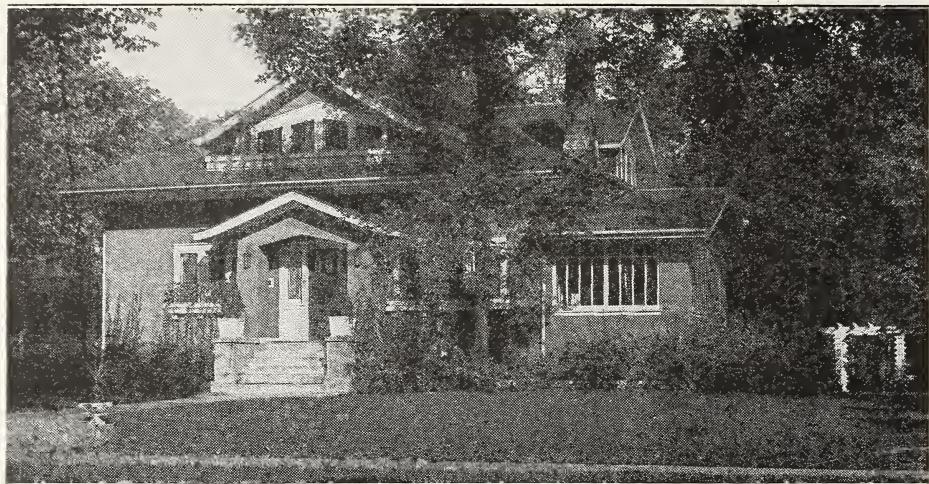
After planting you may water the trees liberally. We strongly recommend that you mulch immediately underneath newly planted trees. Hay, cut straw, and strawy-manure are good material to use for this. A layer six inches thick is not too deep. Such a mulch will keep the ground damp all the time, and will prevent nearly all evaporation. Unless you use this mulch it will be necessary to hoe around the tree every week or so to keep a much of dust on the surface and conserve the moisture. The after-treatment is determined easily.

If interested, send for our special book, "What, Where, When and How to Plant."



THE HOME BECOMES A HOME WHEN THE GROUNDS ARE PROPERLY PLANTED

Deciduous Trees



IT'S HOT TODAY—WISH WE HAD SOME SHADE TREES

Ever hear any of the folks say that? Dollars to doughnuts you have said it yourself. But still you will go year after year without planting shade trees around the house.

There are several good reasons for planting shade trees; they keep off the intense heat of the summer sun; they afford a cool spot where the children can play; they make the place more pleasing and they greatly increase the value of the home.

Talk it over with friend wife, decide to increase the beauty of your place, plant shade trees now this year and in a few seasons you will begin to realize that the small cost of the trees was one of the best investments you ever made.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA (Tree of Heaven)—A lofty, rapid growing tree with pinnate palm-like leaves. Free from disease.

ASH (American White)—Forest tree, tallest of the species, with straight clean trunk, smooth gray bark and glossy leaves.

ASH (European)—Somewhat smaller than the American Ash, with short thick trunk and darker foliage. Remains green in fall.

ALMOND (Double Flowered) — A beautiful little tree, which bears a profusion of rose colored blossoms in early spring.

BEECH (River's Purple)—The finest of all the purple leaved trees, varying in intensity of color, but always a rich shade.

BIRCH (European White)—A vigorous tree, snow white bark, dark green foliage; very graceful and handsome.

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on a stem six to eight feet high, it makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy; flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy heart-shaped deep green. A very desirable tree.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—A rapid growing tree which is valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc. Large, downy, heart-shaped leaves with racemes of white flowers in June, followed by long narrow beans.

CORNUS FLORIDA (White Flowering Dogwood)—Large white flowers in early spring, young growth bright red, making it attractive and cheery in winter.

CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA—Handsome red flowers displayed at even an earlier age than those of the White Dogwood.

CRAB (Beech's Double Flowering)—The tree is sturdy, hardy, and free from disease, of medium size, and when in bloom presents the appearance of being covered with delicate pink roses of medium size. Very fragrant.

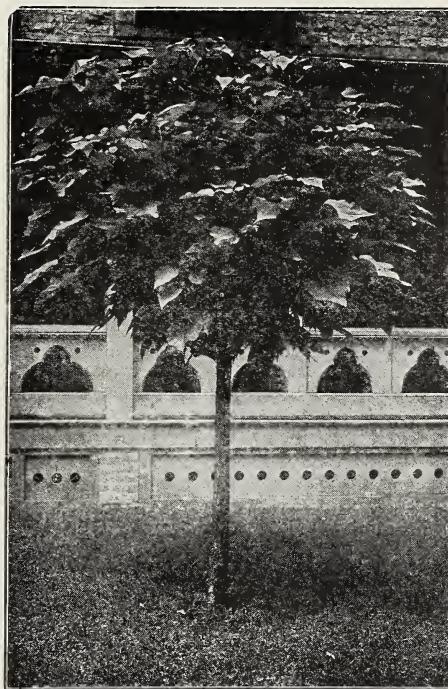
ELM (American)—A magnificent stately tree, wide sweeping top. One of the most noble and graceful trees where a tall spreading tree is desired.

HORSE CHESTNUT (White Flowering)—A beautiful well known tree with dark green foliage, with an abundance of showy white flowers in the early spring.

LARCH (European)—A beautiful, rapid growing tree with slender, graceful branches. Resembles an evergreen in appearance while in foliage.

LINDEN, AMERICAN (Basswood)—A rapid growing tree of large size. Particularly valuable for its beautiful white wood. Large shining leaves and white flowers.

LINDEN (European)—A fine pyramidal tree; leaves exceedingly broad, flowers appear in the month of June.



CATALPA BUNGEI

LIQUIDAMBER (Sweet Gum)—A stately tree with narrowly ovate, head star-shaped lustrous leaves a dark green and cork bark. Its form is broad and pyramidal, and adapted for streets and avenues; its leaves in the spring emit a refreshing fragrance, and assume a rich crimson-scarlet in the fall. It gets its name from its fragrant sap and leaves.

LOCUST (Honey)—This is a large vigorous tree with leaves and strong thorns. It makes a handsome and impenetrable hedge.

MAGNOLIA ACCUMINATA (Cucumber Tree)—A rapid growing tree, producing creamy white flowers among its green leaves, followed by large cucumber-shaped fruits. There are no trees more striking than these. The size and richness of the foliage and bountiful yield of fragrant flowers give them first place among hardy ornamental trees. In early spring, at which time they bloom, their beauty is beyond description.

MAPLE (Ash-Leaf) — (Box Elder)—Grows rapidly to a large, spreading tree. It is easily distinguished by its leaves and greenish-yellow bark.

MAPLE (Norway)—A handsome tree of large and fairly rapid growth, forming a dense rounded head of strong branches, and broad, deep green leaves. The best of the maples, and very desirable for street, lawn or park planting.

POPLAR (Lombardy)—Symmetrical, pyramid shaped head, glossy leaves. Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. Very desirable in large grounds.

PURPLE LEAF PLUM (*Prunus Pissardi*)—A handsome little tree covered with small white

flowers in spring, after with pinkish purple leaves which deepen in color to the end of the season. Retaining this hue better than most purple-foliaged plants.

SALISBURIA (Gingko or Maiden Hair Fern Tree)—From Japan. Beautiful, rich, glossy, has fern-like foliage. Rapid grower. Rare and elegant.

THORN (Pauls Double Scarlet) — Quick growth, flowers in clusters very double, a deep rich crimson. Luxuriant foliage; a charming variety.

TULIP TREE (Whitewood)—This is a magnificent native tree with large glossy leaves, and tulip-like flowers. A rapid grower. A most beautiful sight when in full bloom.

MAPLE (*Schwedleri*)—Very attractive, the foliage is of bright red and purple in the spring, a purplish green in mid-summer, and golden yellow in the autumn.

MAPLE (Silver)—Hardy, rapid growing tree, large, valuable for producing quick shade, good for street planting, foliage bright green above with silvery white beneath.

MAPLE (Sugar or Rock)—A native tree, valuable for its production of wood and sugar.

MAPLE (Weir's Cut Leaf)—One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut foliage. Rapid grower, slender and drooping. Foliage abundant, green above, silver beneath.

OAK (Pin)—Almost pyramidal, and sometimes described as half weeping when old as the lower branches nearly touch the ground. Leaves deep green, glossy and finely divided.

OAK (Scarlet)—A grand, round-topped tree with bright green deeply cut leaves that color to a sparkling red in the fall.

ORIENTAL PLANE (European Sycamore)—Very popular for street planting. A rapid, upright, clean grower, with beautiful dense foliage; attains a large size.

POPLAR (Carolina)—A rapid growing tree of commanding form.



NORWAY MAPLE

Weeping Trees

The superior grace and beauty of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to the yard, lawn or cemetery. No collection is complete without them.

BIRCH (Cut-Leaved)—One of the most popular of all weeping trees; tall, slender, yet vigorous, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

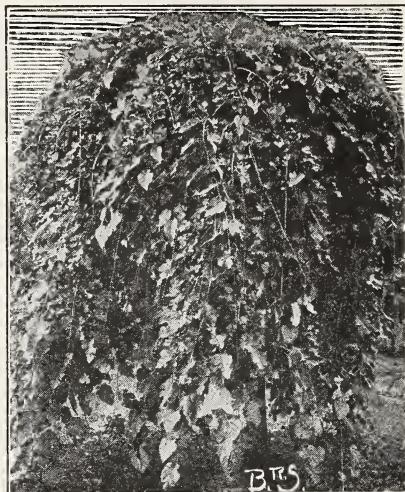
CHERRY (Japan Weeping)—An exquisite little tree, draped in rosy masses of bloom in early spring before its leaves appear.

ELM (Camperdown Weeping)—When well grown forms an enclosure twenty or thirty feet in diameter.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Weeping)—A very ornamental variety of irregular drooping branches.

MULBERRY (Tea's Weeping) — One of the most graceful weeping trees, forming an umbrella shaped head, with slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground.

WILLOW (Wisconsin Weeping)—A fine drooping tree. Appropriate for planting on the banks of streams or lakes. Hardy.

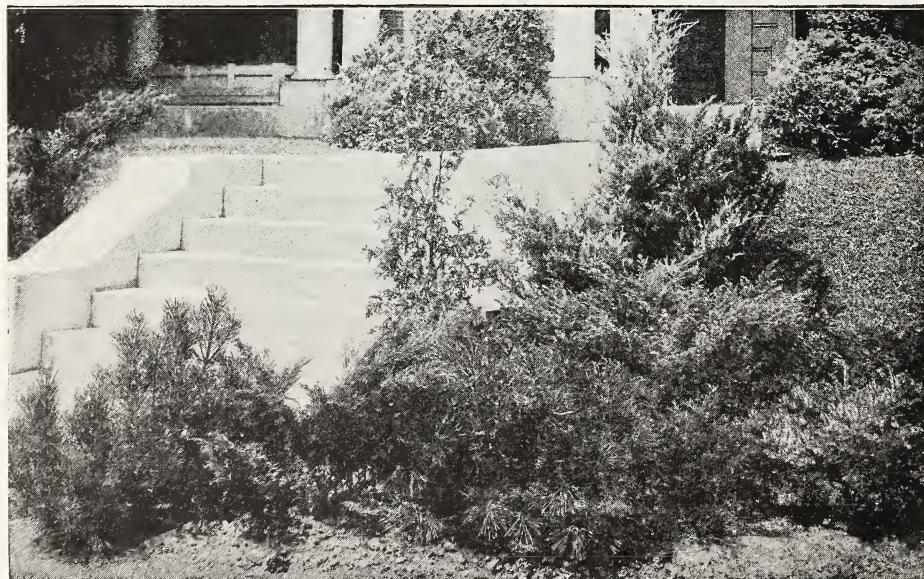


TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY

Evergreens

Hardy coniferous evergreens are indispensable in much of the landscape work that is done today. Every lawn, park, etc., should have at least a few of these beautiful specimens to give the bit of color that is needed to set off the rest of the planting. They are especially valuable as backgrounds against which to group other trees and plants with beautiful colored leaves and branches. They are useful for screens and windbreaks, and, besides this, furnish homes for birds that remain with us during the winter.

In foundation plantings they add beauty and distinct charm throughout the en-



AN ENTRANCE—EVERGREEN PLANTING

tire year. During the summer season their many delightful tints of greens, blues, and yellows create wonderful daily changing effects which dim if not altogether obscure all other plantings. In winter there is a grandeur about an Evergreen planting that is superb. On bleak, dark days they lend their touch of color and brighten up the entire home reflecting happiness and sunshine into one's very soul. On bright clear cold days they whisper of spring time and of the many surprises nature is about to unfold.

Considerable care must be exercised in transplanting evergreens and should never be set in the fall after the growth of other trees has ceased but their beauty and ability as wind breaks will repay the trouble.

ARBOR VITAE (American)—The best for evergreen hedge. Grows very rapidly and can be pruned to any shape desired. Makes a dense and beautiful hedge for dividing a lawn, but should not be expected to turn stock. It is also desirable for planting in clumps with other trees.

ARBOR VITAE (Pyramidalis)—Forms a tall slender column of dark green. Keeps a fine color all season. Hardy.

FIR (Balsam)—A very symmetrical tree, the leaves are dark green.

PINE (Austrian)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree of grand size, very dark and massive in effect.

PINE (Scotch)—Dense, broadly pyramidal, luxuriant in growth, with strong erect shoots and silvery needles.

PINE (White)—Tall and stately, one of the quickest growing and longest lived. The needles are long and silvery blue.

SPRUCE (Norway) — The most universally planted evergreen, for screens, hedges, wind-breaks and back-grounds. Perfectly hardy and easily transplanted.

SPRUCE (Colorado Blue)—A magnificent tree with foliage of a silvery blue. Hardy and vigorous.

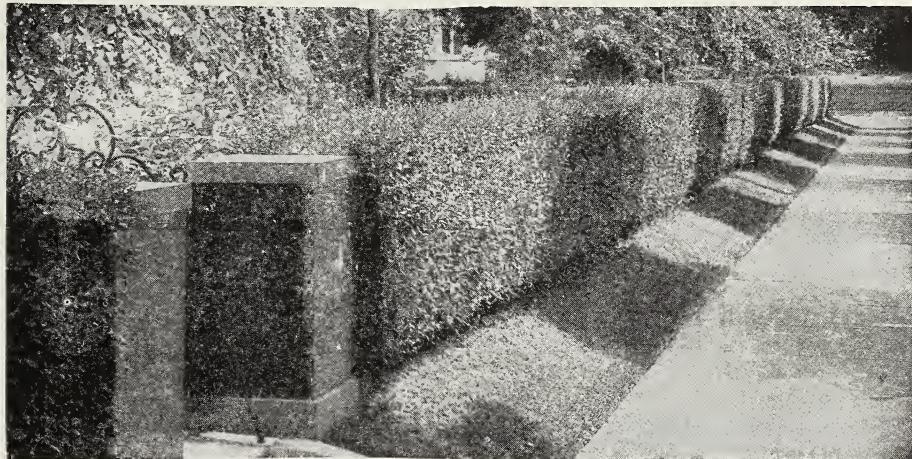
SPRUCE (Colorado Green)—Similar to the Colorado Blue Spruce with more of a light green foliage.



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE

Hedge Plants

Fences are all right to keep the cows out of the corn, but they are distinctly out of place on the home grounds. What you want between your grounds and those of your neighbor is a hedge of Privet or Spirea. Not only does the hedge look better



A CALIFORNIA PRIVET PLANTING

than a fence but it is permanent. A fence rots or rusts away, and after a few years must be replaced. A hedge remains year after year, and increases in value and beauty with each succeeding year, it will grow dense clear to the ground and make a tight barrier to all animals.

For quick reference we designate such plants as are used for hedging purposes. These plants have been several times transplanted and are suitable for immediate planting.

ARBOR VITAE (American)—See Evergreens.

SPRUCE (Norway)—See Evergreens.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII—Yellow flowers followed by scarlet berries which hang on thru the winter; the green foliage changing to scar-

let and gold in the fall. Makes a beautiful hedge.

PRIVET (California)—Thick glossy rich green leaves. Can be trimmed to any shape. Hardy.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—This also makes a very fine hedge for screening purposes.

Deciduous Shrubs

In corners of the grounds, at curves in the walk and driveways, and at the house foundation are excellent places to plant shrubs. They should always be in groups, unless their ultimate size will be quite large. Lilacs may be used in specimen plantings, but low-growing shrubs, such as Barberry, the Spirea, etc., should be set in clumps. In grouping it is always good policy to plant the taller growing varieties back of the lower sorts. This gives a "step-down" effect and seems to join the house to the lawn.



ALTHEA, ROSE OF SHARON

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)—Blooms late in August and September, with large brightly colored flowers. When planted compactly and pruned they make a serviceable and showy hedge. Colors: Double Rose, Double Variegated, Double White, Double Purple and Variegated Leaf.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)—Having a rare peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers. Blossoms of a chocolate red color.

CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA—Dark green foliage marginated with silver and red; wood a dark purplish red.

CORNUS SIBERICA—Bright red bark in winter; clusters of small white flowers in early summer.

CYDONIA (Japan Quince)—Hardy shrub, double crimson flowers in early spring.

DEUTZIA—They vary greatly in height and habit, but all have dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June.

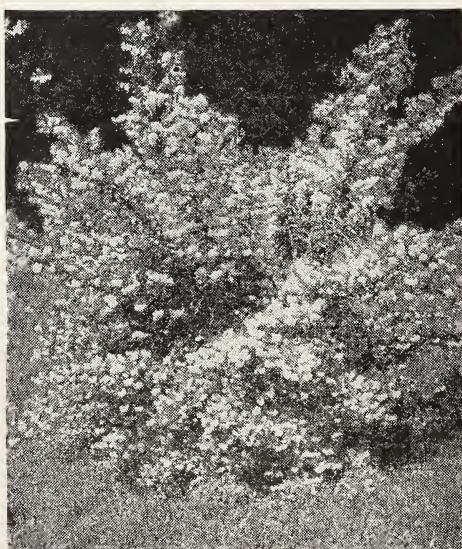
DEUTZIA, CRENATA—Beautiful white single flowered species, growing 6 to 8 feet tall.

DEUTZIA, GRACILIS—A dense little bush rarely over two feet high, that blooms in May, pure white flowers.

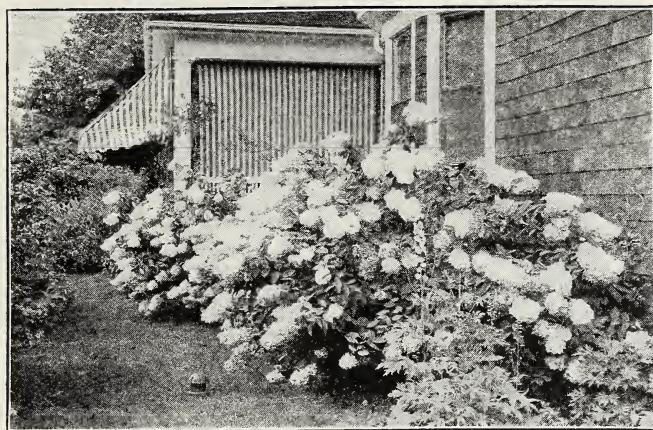
DEUTZIA, LEMOINEI—Rarely growing over three feet high, with spreading branches, bright green leaves, white flowers in large clusters.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—This variety grows six to eight feet tall. The white flowers are large and double.

DEUTZIA ROSEA—Rose colored flowers.



PRIDE OF ROCHESTER



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

ELEAGNUS (Japan Silver Thorn) — Dark green leaves with silver lining, fragrant creamy white blossoms in April or May; scarlet edible fruit in July.

ELDER (Cut-Leaf) — Fragrant white flowers in June and July, followed by large clusters of fruit.

ELDER (Golden) — Handsome with golden yellow leaves, valuable for enlivening shrubbery. Can be pruned into a neat compact little bush, or grows naturally from ten to fifteen feet high.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell) — Masses of yellow bell-shaped flowers in the early spring before the leaves appear. Perfectly hardy.

FORSYTHIA, FORTUNEI — Strong growing erect branches.

FORSYTHIA, INTERMEDIA — Blooms very early. Slender, arching branches.

FORSYTHIA, SUSPENSA — Long, curving branches, used for covering arches and trellises.

FRINGE, PURPLE, or (Smoke Tree) — A curious, purplish, misty-looking flower in early June. In the fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow.

HONEYSUCKLE, TARTARIAN — Pink, red or white flowers, followed by red or orange berries.

HONEYSUCKLE, BELLA ALBIDA — About six feet tall, with clusters of fragrant white flowers, followed by bright red berries, which cling all summer. Very handsome.

HONEYSUCKLE, BELLA ROSEA — Similar to the Albida, but with rose colored flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, MORROWI — Grows only about four or five feet tall, spreading. Pure white flowers in early spring, with brilliant red fruits in August which are persistent through the fall.

HONEYSUCKLE, MORROWI RED — Similar to the above but with red flowers.

HYDRANGEA, ARBORESCENS — Large white flowers in July and August, which resemble a Snowball.

HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA, GRANDIFLORA — Massive plumes of white flowers which change to pink and bronze green. Perfectly hardy. One of the most effective shrubs.

HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA, GRANDIFLORA — Tree shape.

KERRIA JAPONICA

—Polished green leaves and stems brightened with an abundance of large, rich yellow flowers through the summer.

KERRIA, VARIEGATA

—Slender, graceful growth, small narrow leaves distinctly edged with white. Flowers the same as the Japonica, except that the flowers are white.

LILAC, COMMON

PURPLE — Old-fashioned sweet-scented lilac of our childhood. Their fragrance should bless every home.

LILAC, GRAFTED

PURPLE — **LILAC, MME. LE MOINE** — Pure white double flowers.

LILAC, MME. CASIMIR PERIER — White, double flowers.

LILAC, LUDWIG SPAETH — Dark blue.

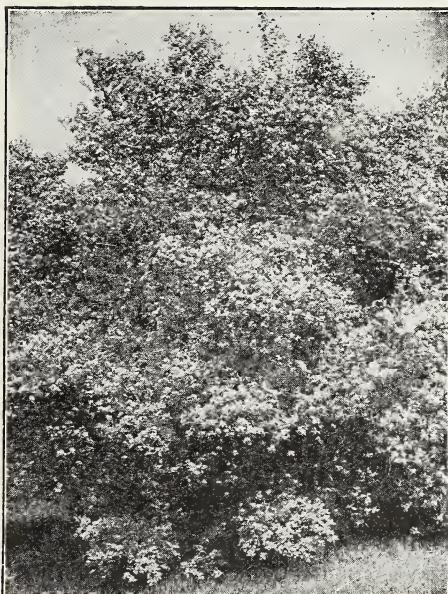
LILAC, CHAS. X. — Dark lilac red.

LILAC, PERSIAN — Purple and white, dwarf growing.

PHILADELPHUS AUREA — A medium sized shrub with golden foliage that remains bright through the season. Valuable for contrastive planting.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Garland Syringa) — Early bloomer, its large white flowers in graceful sprays are delightfully scented.

PHILADELPHUS GORDONIANUS — Strong growing; large white flowers late in July.



THE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE



PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORA

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS—Vigorous; its long irregular branches are clustered with large slightly fragrant flowers in June.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—Makes a low compact bush, covered nearly the whole season with bunches of small deep crimson flowers.

SPIREA AUREA—Leaves bright yellow in

spring, gradually changing to golden bronze in fall. Clusters of white flowers in June.

SPIREA BILLARDI—A narrow dense shrub six feet in height, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August.

SPIREA BUMALDA—A spreading low bush about two feet high with dark leaves brightened by clusters of light pink flowers in May.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA—Of compact growth four feet high with upright branches and bluish green foliage, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

SPIREA DOUGLASI—Upright in growth to about five feet. Bears spikes of deep rose colored flowers in July and August.

SPIREA OPULIFLORA—Very strong growth, clusters of white flowers in June.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath)—Very early bloomer, its graceful branches are covered nearly their whole length with small double white flowers.

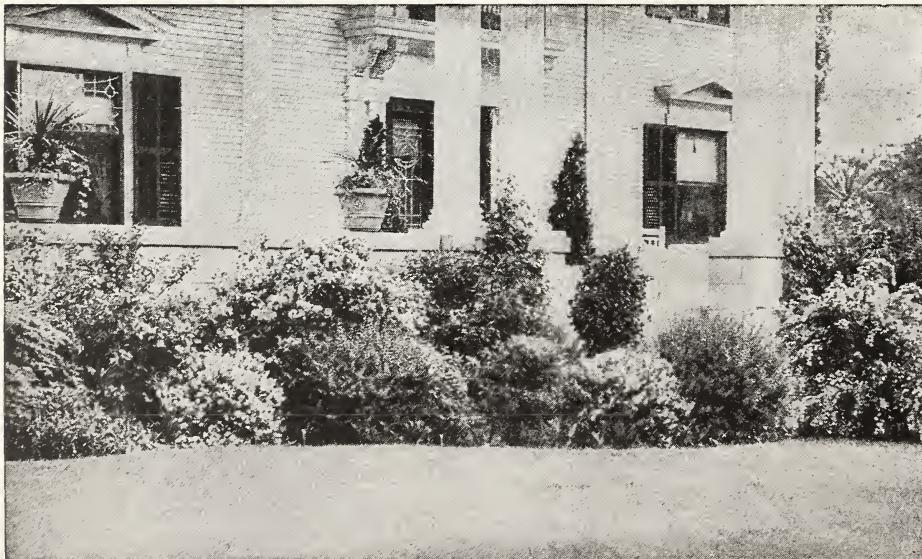
SPIREA REEVESIANA—Narrow, pointed leaves, and round clusters of white flowers in June.

SPIREA THUNBERGII—Dense feathery foliage changing to bright red and orange in fall. Flowers pure white.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—Is covered in May with small white flowers in clusters, presenting a beautiful appearance. It is very hardy and one of the finest shrubs in cultivation.

SYMFHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS (Snowberry)—Flowers are inconspicuous, rose-colored, in June and July; leaves thin, dark, green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered, persistent until late in the winter.

SYMFHORICARPOS VULGARIS (Indian Currant or Coral Berry)—Similar to the Snowberry, except that the fruit is red and clusters about the stem in thick ropes.



A GOOD FOUNDATION PLANTING WITH A LIBERAL USE OF SPIREA

VIBURNUM OPULUS — (High Bush Cranberry)—Grows from eight to ten feet high, with white flowers in May, followed by beautiful showy clusters of scarlet fruits.

VIBURNUM STERILE (Common Snowball)—Great clusters of white flowers in May.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM (Japan Snowball)—Of better habit than the common variety, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate.

WEIGELIA ABEL CARRIER—Flowers are rose-carmine with yellow spot in the throat.

WEIGELIA CANDIDA—Vigorous habit and an erect grower. Flowers of pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continuing during the summer.

WEIGELIA EVA RATHKE—Flowers of a dark carmine red in early summer. One of the best.

WEIGELIA ROSEA—Rose colored blossoms in July.

WEIGELIA VAN HOUTTE — Flowers flat, broad, deep rosy red, with orange markings.

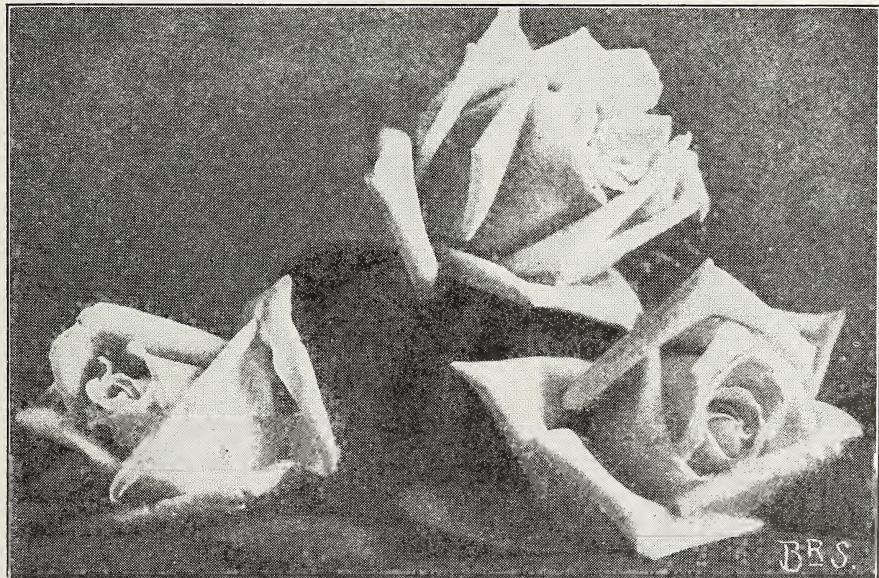
WEIGELIA VARIEGATA — Leaves are broadly margined with creamy white, pink flowers.



WEIGELIA

Roses For Every Home

Roses thrive best in a medium light clay soil. Before planting prepare the soil by spading thoroughly and working over to a depth of about 18 inches, fill in well-rotted stable manure while spading and work it carefully into the soil. After the plants are set, for best results cut all branches back to within 3 to 4 inches of the top of the ground. The new growth coming out will make a much nicer head than if the plant were not pruned, and the bushes will bloom better.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI ROSE IS A LEADER



MRS. J. H. LAING

ANNE DE DIESBACH—Bright rose color, very large and showy.

BARON DE BON-STETTIN—A handsome dark rich velvety red rose, blooms very freely.

CLIO—Blush white, a very free bloomer and healthy grower. One of the most desirable.

EARL OF DUFFER-IN—Rich crimson maroon with dark velvety shadings, large, full and very fragrant.

EUGENE FURST—Velvety crimson shaded with darker crimson, very showy and a free bloomer.

ERNA TESCHENDORF—Deep unfading crimson, more dependable than the common Baby Rambler.

KILLARNEY—Exquisite form and fragrance. Bright pink, marbled in white. Buds very long.

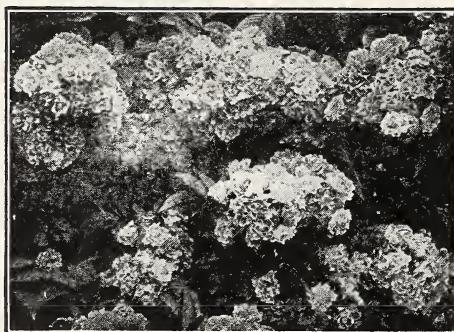
PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep golden yellow. Semi-double, very fine.

GRUSS EN TEPLITZ—Bright scarlet-crimson growing freely and blooming profusely. Quite hardy.

LA FRANCE—Tea rose of bright satiny-pink with silvery reflex.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The best perpetual white rose grown, pure waxy white, large, perfect form, a clean vigorous grower.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—A rich crimson scarlet. Simply a mass of bloom when at its best.



ERNA TESCHENDORF

MAGNA CHARTA—Bright, rosy pink, very large and full, fragrant.

MARGARET DICKSON—White with pale flesh center, a strong grower, very fragrant.

MRS. J. H. LAING—One of the finest roses of its class, color soft delicate pink, very fragrant, a continuous bloomer throughout the whole season.

PAUL NEYRON—One of the largest and finest hardy roses grown, bright rose pink, very large, blooms continuously from June to November.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—One of the darkest roses, a dark velvety crimson changing to intense maroon, a very prolific bloomer.

ULRICH BRUNNER—A splendid upright grower, bright healthy foliage. An abundant bloomer. Bright cherry red.

HARRISON YELLOW—Free blooming, semi-double yellow rose. Very hardy.

BABY RAMBLER—A type of Rose which is very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high, producing in great profusion from early in the season until severe frost immense trusses of small flowers. Pruning is not necessary; simply remove the past season's flower stems. Bright crimson color.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER—Same as the above, but with white flowers.

ROSA BUGOSA—A valuable and perfectly hardy rose much used for landscape work; lustrous dark green foliage is impervious to the attacks of insect pests. Its single highly scented flowers are followed by large handsome scarlet fruits persistent into the winter.

ALBA—Pure white.

RUBRA—Rosy crimson.



PAUL NEYRON

Climbing Roses

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The beautiful crimson clustered climber. Makes shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. The best known climbing rose.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A beautiful shell-pink rose, having the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler. Very double, sweetly scented, and perfectly hardy.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—One of the best of the newer varieties, flowers of a fine crimson color. The growth is vigorous, flowering freely and continuously throughout the entire season.

EXCELSA—Very deep pink, type of Dorothy Perkins.

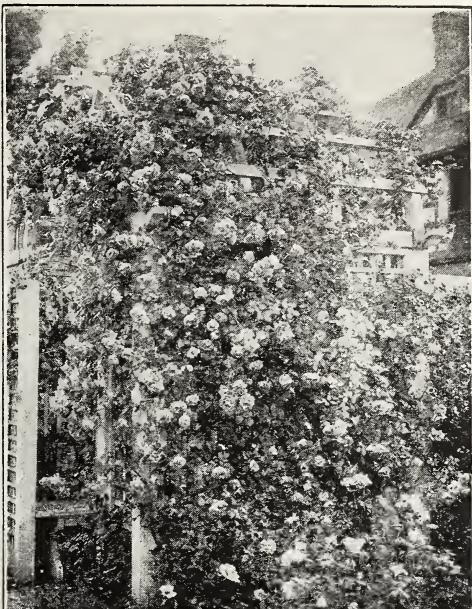
GARDENIA—Buds bright yellow, flowers cream. Very hardy.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—Vivid scarlet. New.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—Similar to Dorothy Perkins but white.

Mr. Bert B. Hinckley, Cleveland, O., writes us as follows: "The trees we purchased of you in 1920 are just doing fine. Yours truly,"

Mrs. Joseph Walker, Ohio, writes:—"A few weeks ago we ordered some shrubs of you. They were in perfect condition when they arrived and are all thriving splendidly."



CRIMSON RAMBLER

Peonies for Lawn or Garden

If people only knew how simple and easy it is to grow beautiful Peonies, every lawn and garden would have a collection of the various kinds and colors. Peony



A FIELD OF BEAUTIFUL PEONIES

bloom rivals the Rose in beauty and is much larger, which makes it the flower for beautifying the home lawn, house and store decoration and the annual remembrance on the graves of your dead. The greatest advantage is that the plants and bloom are free from insect pests and do not have to be persuaded to bloom. Their bright colors and pleasing fragrance captivate people of every age, condition, location and race. In size they range from four to eight inches in diameter, some small and dainty, others massive and fluffy as any chrysanthemum, and a great many with a fragrance as charming and delicate as a rose. The modern Peony is certainly a marvel.

ALICE—White with flesh center, very large, and pretty late.

CARNATION—Red, very handsome, a free bloomer, very fragrant.

DUCHESS DEMOIES—Deep pink outer petals with yellowish pink center, large showy, free bloomer.

ENER—Flesh pink, chrysanthemum center, a heavy bloomer, very pretty.

festive MAXIMA—Enormous flowers, clear white with an occasional carmine red spot on the edges of center petals. Handsome.

GRANDIFLORA—Deep rose color, almost red, very fine.

JUPITER—Double pink, very handsome, strong free bloomer.

Mrs. FLETCHER—Double pink, very pretty.

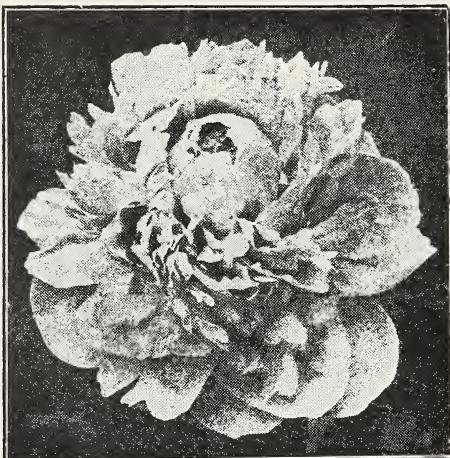
NIGRA—Dark red, very pretty.

OLIVE LOGAN—Rose pink, white center, handsome.

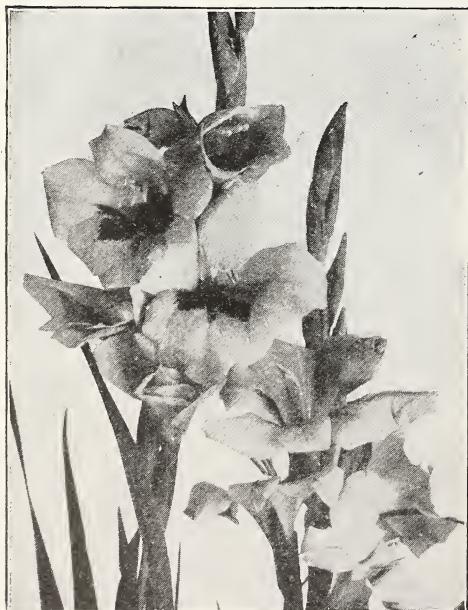
POTTSII—Dark red, yellow stamin, very attractive.

ROSE FRAGRANS—Deep rose color, very fragrant strong free bloomer

TERRY'S NO. 1—Deep pink outer petals, flesh center, pretty.



DUCHESS DEMOIES



GLADIOLUS A LEADER

Bulbs

Most of the bulbs for spring planting produce beautiful blossoms, but some of them are raised principally for the foliage effects. Altogether they are much to be desired, and no garden is complete without several of these bulbs. After the first killing frost in the autumn, they should be lifted, allowed to dry off, and then store in a dry place, secure from frost.

DAHLIAS—We have a nice assortment of Dahlias in mixed colors. They may be had in bloom for three months. Should be planted in rich soil in the late spring, or as soon as the danger of frost is past, about three feet apart each way. In the fall after the frost has destroyed the bloom, cut the stem off a few inches from the ground and lift the bulbs out with a spade, allow them to dry in the sun, and then store them in a dry room or cellar where the frost will not reach them.

GLADIOLUS—We have an excellent lot of Gladiolus in mixed colors. These are one of the most beautiful and easily grown flowers there is. To obtain a succession of bloom they may be planted fortnightly from the first of April to the beginning of June. In the fall when the leaves turn yellow the bulb is ready to be taken up. They should then be dried in the sun and put in a dry cellar where the frost will not get at them.

Hardy Perennial Plants

It is always well to have plants that come up year after year without replanting. These can be used to best advantage in groups and beds on the lawn as borders for drives, walks, or in front of shrubbery and in the garden. Some of the tall-growing sorts may be planted in among the shrubbery and in the garden. Most of the perennials may be planted in the spring or fall. Soil should be kept well fertilized. A light covering of coarse strawy manure of something that will not pack is beneficial in winter. Use more perennials.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS — Hardy, fragrant, blooming after the first of October frosts and continuing into November. Yellow, white or red.

IRIS — This is one of the best of all perennials.

ORIENTAL POPPY — Large, brilliant, flaming flowers of orange-scarlet. Very showy.

PHLOX — Hardy Phlox will thrive in any position, and can be used in many different ways. They are well adapted to cutting.

RUDBECKIA LACINIATA (Golden Glow) — A distinct tall-growing hardy perennial, from six to seven feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green, flowers double, rich golden yellow, two to three inches in diameter. Excellent for cutting.

Ornamental Grasses

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTA — Narrow green leaves with a silvery white midrib. Very graceful habit, and perfectly hardy.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA — Long narrow leaves striped with green and white, sending up stalks four to six feet high topped with a cluster of flower-spikes.

EULALIA ZEBRINA — One of the most striking and distinct of the ornamental grasses. The foliage is marked crosswise with bands of green and white.

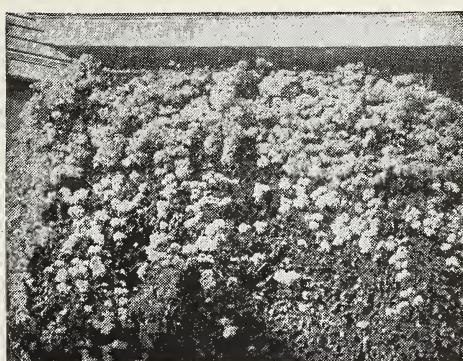


PHLOX

Climbing Vines

The need of vines for home improvement is well known and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

Foliage vines are especially adapted for stone or brick buildings, as they look more "at home" than the flowering vines. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines of poor foliage, because they will form a good background.



CLEMATIS

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy) — One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings to the smoothest surface, covering it with a mass of foliage. The color is a bright fresh green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in the fall.

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANII — Deeply cut leaves which turn to beautiful crimson in fall. Fine for covering trees, walls, etc.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe) — Large leaves; brownish flower resembling a miniature pipe.

CLEMATIS COCCINEA — Very handsome, thick, small, bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red. Blooms profusely from June until frost.

CLEMATIS CRISPA — Blue, bell-shaped flowers.

CLEMATIS HENRYI — Large, creamy white flowers of fine shape.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI — Very large velvety, violet-purple flowers. Blooms continuously from July until frost.

CLEMATIS MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—Very large flowers of a distinct crimson-red.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—A very rapid grower with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers of medium size, fragrant, pure white, produced in great profusion in September.

HONEYSUCKLE HALL'S JAPAN—Pure white changing to creamy yellow, very fragrant, in bloom the whole season. Valuable for covering banks or bare places where grass will not grow.

HONEYSUCKLE, (Scarlet Trumpet)—Flowers scarlet and trumpet shaped.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE—Is sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple flowers followed by showy fruit.

WISTARIA MAGNIFICA—Flowers in dense drooping racemes of pale lavender.

WISTARIA SINENSIS ALBA—Same as the above only having pure white flowers.



Ohio, April 18, 1921.

T. B. West,
Perry, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Your shipment of apple trees arrived in good condition, and were very good stock.

Very truly yours,
A. L. BUMGARNER.

Ohio, April 22, 1921.

T. B. West,
Perry, Ohio.

Dear Sir:
The trees and grape roots arrived in good condition. Enclosed find check.

Yours truly,
F. E. WOODFORD.

Ohio, April 15, 1921.

T. B. West,
Perry, Ohio.

Dear Sir:
I have delivered all your trees and think they were all well pleased with them.

Yours truly,
BEN WISSMAN.

HONEYSUCKLE

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1921.

T. B. West,
Perry, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find check for the amount of your bill. The roots arrived Saturday, and they were fine as silk, as your stock always is.

Yours truly,
W. H. DILLE.

INDEX

Page	Page		
Apples, Summer	2	Nut Trees	10
Apples, Fall	3	Ornamental Department	16-17
Apples, Winter	3-4	Peaches	6-7
Apples, Crab	4	Plums, European	8
Apples, Dwarf	4	Plums, Japanese	8
Apricots	10	Pears	9
Asparagus	12	Pears, Winter	9
Bulbs, Dahlias	28	Pears, Summer	9
Bulbs, Gladiolus	28	Pears, Autumn	9
Blackberries	13-14	Plants, Perennial	29
Cherries, Sweet	5	Peonies	27-28
Cherries, Sour	5	Quinces	10
Currants, Red	12	Rhubarb	12
Currants, White	12	Raspberries, Purple	13
Currants, Black	12	Raspberries, Black	13
Dewberries	14	Raspberries, Red	13
Evergreens	20-21	Roses	25-26
Gooseberries	12	Roses, Moss	27
Grasses, Ornamental	29	Roses, Climbing	27
Grapes, Red	11	Shrubs, Deciduous	22-23-24-25
Grapes, White	11	Strawberries	14
Grapes, Black	11	Strawberries, Everbearing	15
Hedges	21-22	Trees, Deciduous	18-19
Mulberries	11	Trees, Weeping	20
		Vines	29-30

PLEASE TAKE THIS OUT AND USE IN ORDERING, Address:

The Maple Bend Nurseries

T. B. WEST, Proprietor

PERRY, OHIO

All remittances by Postoffice or Express Order or Draft or Registered Letter are at our risk. Do not send money in ordinary letters without registering; it is not safe; we will not be responsible for it, and, if lost, you must not expect us to make it up.

NAME Date
Postoffice R. F. D. Box No.
County State
Street Forwarded by
Express Co. Freight Station
Express Office Railroad

Amount Enclosed—Money Order, \$
Draft \$
Cash \$
Postage St'ps \$
Total \$

Always Give Your R. F. D. Box No.

Please write below the names of a few friends who are interested in
and buyers of Trees, Plants, etc.

SPRAY CALENDAR

PLANT	INSECTS OR DISEASES	REMEDY	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION	REMARKS
	Blackspot Canker	Bordeaux, double strength	Immediately after leaves fall	Three weeks later		
	Bud Moth	Line-Sulphur	Just as buds are swelling			
§	Coddling Moth and Scalb	Paris Green, 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water	Within one week after blossoms fall	Week or ten days	Two weeks later	A fourth application will pay. If bitter rot is present, a fifth application should be made.
†	Curculio. See plm.	Arsenate of Lead	After blossoms fall			
	Flathead Borer	Dig out worms in fall and spring with knife. When the leaves are off the tree		Repeat in ten days	10 days later	
APPLE	Green Aphis	Line-Sulphur				
	San Jose Scale	Lime-sulphur, or soluble oils as recommended	Early in November			
	Twiz Borer	Line-Sulphur	When buds swell in spring	Arsenate of Lead in summer when the worms appear		
	Wooly Apple Bals, Oyster Shell and Scurfy Scale	Soluble oils as recommended. Kerosene emulsion, 1 part to 12 parts water	Use when young hatch in early spring	First Repeat in ten days	For summer treatment use 10 per cent kerosene or dilute Lime Sulphur	
	* Black Aphis	Kerosene emulsion or whaleoil soap. Soluble and before they curl the leaves	When the insects appear	Bordeaux when fruit has set	Just as fruit begins to ripen, with copper acetate 8 oz. to 50 gals. water.	
CHERRY † *	Brown Rot	Bordeaux	Just before blossoms open	After the blossoms fall	Before 1st spraying, gather and burn nummited fruits. Thin green fruit till they are separate. Prune trees so as to admit much sun and warmth	
	Slugs	Arsenate of Lead. Paris Green or dust with lime, road dust or ashes, when the insects appear.			Till the fruit is picked	
CURRENT	Aphis	10 % Kerosene emulsion	Early before leaves roll	Ten days later. Hellebore for Aphis. Repeat second time when necessary	Repeat at intervals of ten days till fruit is picked	4th Application needed.
GOOSEB'Y	Mildew	Potassium sulphide, 1 oz. to 2 gallons water	Just as buds burst	Repeat in ten days	Repeat in ten days	Use arsenate of lead if flea beetles are present
GRAPE	Mildew and Rot	Bordeaux, or dilute Lime-Sulphur	When buds first swell	After blossoms fall	Repeat in two weeks	Other Current Pests removed by cutting out and burning the infested stems
	Leaf Curl & Rot	Lime-Sulphur	Just before the buds open			
	Mildew	Lime-Sulphur	Before buds burst			
	Peach Tree Borer	Dig out worms in fall and spring with a knife. During growing season whitewash base of trunk.				
	Blister Mite	Line-Sulphur, 1 gal. to 10 gallons emulsion	When leaves are off tree (May)			
	Cottony Scale	Kerosene emulsion	When insects become catory (May)			
	Scab	Lime-Sulphur or Bordeaux with Arsenate of Lead	Just before blossoms open			
PEAR	Blight & Currulio	Arsenate of Lead 1 1/2 lbs. to 50 gallons water	After blossoms fall			
	Fungous Diseases	Bordeaux or Lime-Sulphur or Soluble oils as recommended	When buds begin to swell	When leaves are opening	Two weeks later (when the flower)	Dilute the mixture to half repeat formula—100 gallons of water instead of 50
PLUM			Cut out all rusted canes	Cut out all rusted canes	Two weeks later (when not in flower)	
RASPB'Y, BLACKB'Y DEWB'EEY						

*Same treatment for Peach

†Same treatment for Plum

‡Same treatment for Pear

§Same treatment for Cherry

FOR OVER a quarter of a century we have been supplying trees and plants to many of the most successful and prominent fruit growers in the United States. We are always ready and glad to give our customers the benefit of our observation and experience, for their success; because our interest is our customers and the trees we sell them, does not end when the first deal is closed, but we hope that that is only the beginning of many years of pleasant and profitable business intercourse.

We are especially glad to have any of our customers visit and inspect our nurseries at all times. Our nurseries are located thirty-five miles east of Cleveland by Euclid Avenue or Market Road No. 1; five miles east of Painesville, and one mile and a quarter west of Perry station.